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THE BATTLES AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Graphic Account of the Two Days' Fighting.

The Observations of an Eye-Witness.

Casualties Among the Field and Staff Officers.

The following highly interesting description of the late battles in Northern Georgia is copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday last. It is dated on the battle-field Monday, the 21st, just after the close of the contest, and gives facts of which the telegraphic accounts have made no mention:

When Friday night came few expected a battle next day; but the movements of THOMAS and McCOOK toward the left, commenced this time and carried on under cover of the darkness, indicated to the reflecting that the rebel foe was still menacing our line of communication with Chattanooga, and that a final position was about to be taken up for the purpose of defending this line and giving battle to the enemy if he desired it; for it was not our intention to fight if we could just as well avoid it. I say this with great confidence. Of course Gen. ROSECRANS has not told me of his designs, neither has any one whom I might consider authorized to speak for him. But so great is my reliance upon the wisdom and generalship of ROSECRANS; so much in our case was to be gained by delay; so evident was it that the enemy had massed against us almost half his entire available force, making him for the time too strong for us; so plain was it that behind the fortifications at Chattanooga was our best position for defensive purposes; so obvious indeed were a hundred reasons why we should just then have avoided a battle, that I think I run no hazard of contradiction from official sources when I assert, that if Gen. ROSECRANS could have honorably postponed an engagement with the enemy he would unquestionably have done so. But the enemy had collected what he believed to be a sufficient force to crush our gallant army; the necessities of his situation would not allow him to wait; he could easily turn our flanks by reason of his superior numbers; he knew that we could not afford under any circumstances to allow him to go between us and Chattanooga; he saw his opportunity, and he determined to seize it.

All night long on Friday night the movement of THOMAS' corps continued; CRITTENDEN's was already in the position it was intended to hold the next day, so that THOMAS passed it by and placed his divisions upon the left of the line. Gen. NEGLEY being in position at Owens' Ford, higher up the valley, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from coming into the breach which THOMAS' movement would leave in our line, Gen. JOHNSON's division, of McCOOK's corps, reported to Gen. THOMAS, and marched with him to take position upon the left of CRITTENDEN. Gens. DAVIS and SHERIDAN were, in the meantime, moving as rapidly as possible toward the left, so as to connect with the right of CRITTENDEN, and thus complete the line, which would be much shorter than it was the day before.

A night march of a large body of troops is a solemn thing. The soldiers scarcely speak a word to each other; the animals move with a dull, mechanical motion which hardly resembles life; the rattle of the wagon wheels seems strangely muffled, and almost the only sound you recognize is the heavy, measured awful tramp of thousands of living men.

For the first half of the night during which the march I am referring to took place, everything was comfortable enough, but near midnight it turned freezingly cold, and as it was necessary, after passing Gen. CRITTENDEN, for us to feel our way with caution, long wearisome halts took place, during which skirmishers would scour the woods immediately upon our front and right flank. The boys who were not skirmishing becoming very cold during these halts, began to kindle fires at every stopping place to warm themselves. At first they made these fires of logs of wood and rails taken from the neighboring fences, but afterward they ceased to trouble themselves about removing the rails and set fire to the fences themselves wherever they chanced to stop. In the course of an hour a line of fires stretching all along the Lafayette road illuminated the clouds above, and showed the silent columns of Gen. THOMAS gliding by like an army of specters!

At last the weary march came to an end, the artillery was wheeled into position, and the marhing columns facing to the right stood in order of battle looking toward the east.

An hour or two longer and the sun arose in glory, thawed the crisp white frost which had collected upon the grass, dispersed the mists that had gathered around the tops of the mountains, and sending a flood of golden light into the valley of the Chickamauga, showed at least two-thirds of the entire Union army, drawn up in battle array. Not that any individual, save old Sol, could see them all, for the peculiar nature of the ground, covered almost everywhere with thick woods, rendered it impossible in many places to see even the whole of a single regiment.

As soon as the sun was fairly risen, I mounted my horse, intending to ride to the extreme left of our line, and thence proceed from left to right, so as to get as accurate an idea of it as possible before the real work of the day should commence. Riding about a mile, I saw troops coming into the road from the woods to the east of it, and had I not perceived through my glass that they were habited in blue, I should have judged from the direction whence they came that they were a portion of the rebel army. Suddenly I saw a courier shoot out from the crowd and coming toward me, hatless and with frantic speed. As he came, a dozen rifle cracks from the woods skirting a corn-field along which he was passing, informed me that hostile demonstrations of some kind were being made in our immediate vicinity. I halted until the courier came up. He delivered his dispatches to another horseman, who immediately started with them toward the headquarters of Gen. THOMAS. I then asked the hatless courier what troops those were ahead. He informed me that they were the two brigades (Col. MITCHELL's and Col. McCOOK's) of Gen. GORDON's corps, who had been skirmishing the day before in the neighborhood of Reid's Bridge and of Ringgold, as I have already described. They had come to form a junction with the main army, had halted and were waiting for orders.

"Are you going back to them now?" I inquired of the courier.

"I am," he replied, "but it is hazardous business; for the woods just on the other side of that cornfield are lined with sharpshooters, who fire at any one passing along the road; just now they fired quite a volley at me as I came through."

As I wished to reach these troops of Gen. GRANGER's, in order to learn from them what had been doing the day before, this answer was a little discouraging. Nevertheless my curiosity finally prevailed over my apprehensions, and myself and the courier started back upon a full gallop. Of course the sharpshooters paid their respects, and more than one bullet whistled uncomfortably close to our ears while we were running this dangerous gauntlet. But fortunately none of them hit either of us, although one cut the hair from my horse's mane.

Scarcely had I reached our troops in safety, when an order from Gen. ROSECRANS, which had reached Gen. GRANGER by another route, directed the two brigades to fall back at once to Rossville, get a supply of rations for three days, and hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. As the close proximity of the rebels rendered it somewhat difficult just then to reach Gen. BAIRD's men, who were nearest to me on the right, I "fell back" with Gen. GRANGER's troops, and remained in the vicinity of Rossville until the sounds of battle in the direction whence I had come, attracted my attention. A wild gallop back to the left immediately ensued. I was accompanied in the ride by a member of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, attached to Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, and a citizen who had accompanied him in the morning on an excursion undertaken for the purpose of gaining knowledge of the surrounding country.

All three of us agreed that it was a hazardous experiment to attempt making our way back to the army, the nearest portion of which was distant half a dozen miles. But the citizen wanted to get back, the engineer said he ought to be back, and my own duties in that direction were absolutely imperative. So off we started.

At the very first note of danger our citizen friend turned back toward Chattanooga. I did not blame him much. He had been giving us information damaging to the enemy, and in all probability his proximity to the rebels caused lively images of a scaffold and halter to dance through his brain.

My engineering friend continued with me although he became exceedingly, and at last provokingly anxious to avoid the main road and take off upon any bridle path or by path which turned westward.

A few miles riding brought us so far enough on the way that we began to get glimpses of that stream of wreck, debris mingled life and mangled humanity which always flows from a battlefield. For a time we asked the news of each one we came to, and the replies filled us alternately with sorrow, with indignation, with keen apprehension, and with hopes.

One said the battle had been going on several hours, and our arms had met with disaster along the whole line.

Another declared that although unsuccessful at first, our troops at length recovered their ground, and were now driving the enemy.

Here is a man with an arm roughly bandaged and very bloody, The blood had dried upon it, and hangs to it in great black clots. "Who are you?" "Private ——, of the Thirty-eighth Indiana." "What news have you?" "Bad news enough." "Has your regiment been in the fight?" "If it has not no one has." "With what result?" "One third of its number are killed and wounded." "Were you whipped?" "Our brigade was left unsupported, overpowered by numbers, and compelled for a time to give way." "Is Col. SCRIBNER safe?" "So far as I know, he is."

Another, with a ghastly wound in the head, has upon his jacket the red stripes which show him to be an artilleryman. "Whose battery do you belong to?" "GUNITHER's." "Why that is the regular battery belonging to Gen. KING's brigade; what has it been doing?" "It has all been taken by the enemy." "Can that be possible?" "It is, but I have heard since that it was retaken." "How came it to be lost?" "The infantry supports gave way, and the horses being nearly all killed of course the guns were captured."

The stream grew stronger and stronger. Stragglers were run over by wagons dashing back toward the rear. Ambulances, filled with wounded, came in long procession from toward where the battle was raging. Men with wounds of every imaginable description not affecting their locomotion, came staggering by on foot, and scores even of those who had been shot in their lower limbs, hobbled slowly on through blinding masses of dust, which, at times, concealed everything from view.

At length we reached the hospital for Gen. BRANNAN's division. The house had already been filled. The outhouses had been brought into requisition, and large numbers of sufferers were lying on the ground in the yard. In one corner was an operating table, beneath which lay the usual quantity of legs, arms, hands, feet, fingers and toes. Here and there among the wounded were some cold and stiff, the seal of death upon their countenances. These had died after being carried to the yard.

During all this time the roar of battle in front of us never ceased for a moment, and now we began to get authentic intelligence of the progress and incidents of the fight.

The flame of battle had first broken out upon the extreme left, where Gen. BRANNAN's division was posted. The troops composing it behaved most gallantly; some of the regiments had covered themselves with glory, but they were compelled to retire at length, leaving uncovered the left flank of Gen. BAIRD, upon which the enemy at once threw himself with great force.

The brigade commanded by Col. B. F. SCRIBNER, Thirty-eighth Indiana, one of the very first in the army, was left particularly exposed, as its right flank had been somewhat too far advanced where it had taken position in the morning. Almost before its pickets were driven in, it found itself literally surrounded by thrice its numbers, who came on with their infernal yells, pouring volley after volley of deadly bullets into the very bosom of this gallant brigade. For a moment it was thrown into confusion, and that moment sufficed to place the rebels upon its front, flanks and rear. But it was not destined to surrender. The Second, Thirty-third and Ninety-fourth Ohio, the Thirty-eighth Indiana, the Tenth Wisconsin, and LOOMIS' battery are composed of the best material in their respective States, and their commander, SCRIBNER, had succeeded in infusing into them his own magnanimous and gallant spirit. Gathering together their broken ranks under the infernal fire which every instant mowed them down, and following their heroic leader, they charged the dense legions surrounding them, and like a whirlwind in a forest, tore their way through.

But, alas! the guns of the immortal First Michigan battery were left behind—those black, stern-looking rifled cannon, each one of whom I had come to regard with a feeling of almost reverential awe, because upon a dozen battlefields I had seen them flinging destruction into the ranks of traitors, and never knew them once turned against a legion of my country's enemies which they did not scatter like leaves before the blast. Even in the opinion of the rebels themselves, LOOMIS had made these guns invincible. They were commanded now by a young man who, possessing naturally the noblest qualities, had thoroughly learned the lessons of his teacher, and promised to prove a most worthy successor, even to LOOMIS himself—Lieut. VAN PELT. VAN PELT loved his pieces with the same unselfish devotion which he manifested for his wife. In the desperate conflict which broke around SCRIBNER's brigade, he managed the battery with much dexterity and coolness, and for some moments rocked the very trees over the heads of the rebels by the fiery blasts from his guns. But his horses were shot down. Many of his artillerists were killed or wounded. The infantry supporting him had been compelled to turn and cut their way through the enemy, and a horde of traitors rushed up to the muzzles of the now harmless pieces. VAN PELT, now almost alone, stationed himself in front of them and drew his sword. "Scoundrels," said he "dare not to touch these guns!" The miserable barbarians, unable to appreciate true heroism, brutally murdered him where he stood. The history of the war furnishes not an incident more touching or more sublime than the death of Lieut. VAN PELT.

All the guns of the battery, save one fell into the enemy's hands.

Along the entire line of the left and center there were similar instances of heroism, only two or three of which I have time to mention.

At one time the guns of the Fourth Indiana battery, (Capt. BUSH,) were all in the hands of the enemy, but were retaken subsequently, by a simultaneous charge of the infantry and artillerymen. This battery is attached to Gen. STARKWEATHER's brigade.

During the fierce assault upon the First division, the Second Ohio being in confusion, was rallied by Gen. BAIRD in person, and led back to a most effective charge.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, who combines the chivalrous courage of an olden knight, with the cool, calm ability of a TURENNE, had time not only to keep his own division in effective order, but to give his generous assistance to the forces around him. A tremendous onslaught of the enemy broke Gen. PALMER's line, and scattered several of his regiments in wild dismay toward the rear. Among these was the Sixth Ohio, which, in charge of the fine spirited ANDERSON, had up to this moment nobly maintained its ground. Gen. REYNOLDS, perceiving the danger, quick as lightning threw himself among the brave but broken Guthries.

"Boys!" he shouted, "are you the soldiers of the Sixth Ohio, who fought with me at Cheat Mountain? You never turned your backs upon traitors in Virginia. Will you do it here?"

"No! no!" they screamed, almost frantically. "Lead us back! Lead us back!"

From every quarter came rushing up the scattered fragments of the regiment; with magic swiftness they reformed the ranks; with Gen. REYNOLDS at their head they charged the insolent enemy, and after a moment's struggle every rebel in front of them not killed or wounded was in confused retreat.

The example of the Sixth Ohio was communicated to the flying fragments of other regiments, and it is a fact which will long be memorable in the history of this battle, that these rallied stragglers, principally from PALMER's division, reformed ranks almost of their own accord, and drove back the enemy who had been victoriously pressing on.

But I cannot linger to gather up these scattered facts. Let me endeavor to give a brief and succinct view of the course of events on Saturday, and then pass on to the great drama of the succeeding day.

The shifting of THOMAS' corps during the night of Friday placed it on the left of the line in the following order: BRANNAN on the extreme left, BAIRD next, and REYNOLDS next. NEGLEY was assisting WOOD to hold the passage of Owen's Ford and the position of Gordon's Mill, which had now become our extreme right. One division of McCOOK's corps (JOHNSON's) having come up to the new line sooner than the rest, reported to THOMAS for orders, and was assigned to a position upon the left, between BAIRD and REYNOLDS. Two divisions of CRITTENDEN's corps held the centre of the line, PALMER on the right of REYNOLDS, and VAN CLEVE next to PALMER. When the battle began, DAVIS and SHERIDAN, of McCOOK's corps, were rapidly marched toward the left, to complete the line and take position on the right of VAN CLEVE. Generally, the line took the direction of the Chickamauga, withdrawn upon the left so as to follow for a considerable distance the course of the Lafayette road, which runs directly north and south.

The rebels had been manœuvering all day on Friday about the position at Gordon's Mill, and seeing its great strength had menaced our left flank, doubtless with the express purpose of compelling Gen. ROSECRANS to abandon it. As the left must be protected at all hazards, their plan partially succeeded, and the immense transfer of THOMAS from right to left on Friday night, so far suited their designs. But it rendered our own left so strong that it became impossible for the rebels to turn it, as they had all along hoped to do. The attempt on our part to hold Gordon's Mill after this transfer, perhaps occasioned too great a lengthening of our lines, and consequently too little solidity. True, it seemed every way adapted to prevent the enemy from flanking us upon the right, but the simple withdrawal of our right wing to the Mission Ridge, allowing it to rest there, would have fully secured that flank, enabled us to bid defiance to the rebels in that direction, greatly contracted our front and released for immediate service on Saturday the splendid divisions of NEGLEY and WOOD. The entire distance over which the line extended was little short of three and a half miles.

It was between 10 and 11 when CROXTON's brigade, of BRANNAN's division, going down to a ford over the creek, just opposite their position, encountered the enemy, who was advancing in force, and, after a gallant combat, was driven back. Reinforcements immediately coming up from the remainder of BRANNAN's division, the rebels were in turn driven pell-mell toward the ford. Another terrible charge by a largely increased force of the enemy, pushed back the whole of BRANNAN's division, involving Gen. BAIRD, who at once became fiercely engaged. The regulars, outflanked after the withdrawal of BRANNAN's men, fought like tigers, but were rolled back and over SCRIBNER's brigade—the right of which being rather too far advanced, was crumpled up, and the brigade literally surrounded, until, by unparalleled gallantry, it cut its way through. The storm, rolling from left to right, fell next upon JOHNSTON, and almost simultaneously upon REYNOLDS, who both fought with desperate valor, wavering at times, but again regaining their firmness, giving back a little, but again advancing, until the troops of BRANNAN and BAIRD, rallied by their able leaders, and by the personal exertions of THOMAS himself, whose courage was as conspicuous as his coolness, came up once more to the work.

Then the order was issued for the entire line to advance, and nothing in history exceeds in grandeur the charge of that powerful corps. LONGSTREET's men from Virginia were directly opposed to the troops of THOMAS, and although they fought with stubborn determination, they could not for an instant check the slow and stately march of our battalions. In vain they rallied and rerallied, in vain they formed double lines, which fired simultaneously; in vain they wheeled their cannons into a score of new positions. THOMAS moved resistlessly on. Much of our artillery lost in the morning was recaptured. Seven pieces were taken from the enemy. They had been pushed already three-quarters of a mile, and LONGSTREET was threatened with actual annihilation, when a new danger caused THOMAS to halt.

While our left was so remorselessly driving the rebels, POLK and HILL collecting their chosen legions, threw them with great impetuosity upon PALMER and VAN CLEVE, in order to effect a diversion in favor of LONGSTREET. An obstinate contest ensued, but the overpowering numbers of the enemy speedily broke to pieces large portions of our two divisions, especially VAN CLEVE's. In fact, the rout of this part of our line was becoming as complete as that of the enemy's right, when DAVIS, who had been marching up as rapidly as possible to intersect with VAN CLEVE's left, arrived upon the ground, went in most gallantly, and, for a time, restored in that locality the fortunes of the day. But the enemy knowing that all depended upon his effecting a diversion in favor of the defeated LONGSTREET, massed nearly the whole of his available force, hurled it upon VAN CLEVE, and DAVIS drove the former to the left, and the latter to the right, and entered boldly the opening thus made. It was just at this juncture that THOMAS' troops, whose attention had been called to the extreme danger of our centre, began to return. REYNOLDS immediately sent the heroic WILDER to the assistance of DAVIS, and the celebrated brigade of mounted infantry at first scattered the enemy in terror before them. But the persevering rebels rallying again, and charging in fresh numbers, even WILDER began to fall slowly back. Gen. SHERIDAN, who had been following after DAVIS, now came up, and led Col. BRADLEY's brigade into the fight. It held its own nobly, until the rebels, in large force, getting possession of a piece of timber near its flank, opened upon it an enfilading fire, which compelled it to give way.

But now new actors appeared upon the scene, WOOD and NEGLEY, who had gallantly repelled the assaults of the enemy at Owen's Ford, (assaults intended as a feint to conceal the designs of the rebels against our left,) came up to the rescue. Their troops went to work with a will. The progress of the enemy against DAVIS, VAN CLEVE and SHERIDAN was speedily checked. REYNOLDS, returning from the pursuit of LONGSTREET, assisted in rallying the broken battalions of PALMER. Thousands of our scattered troops reorganized almost of their own accord. BAIRD, BRANNAN and JOHNSTON resumed their places. A consuming fire swept all along our front. The rebels retired everywhere before it, and before sunset our line was again in battle array upon almost precisely the ground held that morning.

Just before dusk the enemy, as if in spite for his unsuccessful efforts, opened a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon these same troops, and continued it until after nightfall. But it was so promptly returned that he sustained certainly as much injury as he inflicted, and about 6 o'clock drew off entirely, leaving the day clearly our own.

During the night of Saturday some change was made in the disposition of our forces, and the line was so far withdrawn that it rested along a cross-road running northeast and southwest, and connecting the Rossville with the Lafayette road. By this arrangement our extreme right was made to rest on Mission Ridge, as it should probably have done in the first place. The new line that formed was a mile shorter than that of the day before. Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters were removed from the house belonging to the Widow GLENN, near the right of the line, to a point somewhat nearer the Lafayette road, and in view of the centre, and every preparation was made that genius, science and patriotism *could* make, to beat back the avalanches of the enemy, should they venture upon an attack the next day.

The changes in the order of the different divisions made the new line stand thus: One brigade of Negley's division was near the extreme right; then came Johnson, then Baird, then Palmer, then Reynolds, then Brannan, then Negley's other brigades, then Van Cleve, then Wood, and then Sheridan. Wilder and Minter, with their mounted force, held the extreme right. I have given only the general order of our line; Brannan and Van Cleve were held somewhat in reserve. The other divisions had reserves detailed from their own regiments or brigades.

If any one wishes to get a general but at the same time a clear idea of the nature of the battle-field of Sunday, let him imagine two roads, the Rossville and Lafayette, gradually approaching each other as they run northward, the average distance between them over the space where the battle was fought being about two miles. As we look southward the low wooded range of hills called Mission Ridge, is upon our right, and away to the left flows the Chickamauga. Between the ridge and the creek, and especially between the two roads, the country is mostly level, and is covered with dense forests of oak and pine, interspersed here and there with small cornfields. This is the general idea of a battle-field destined to be immortal in the records of the historian.

That was indeed a night of awful suspense which settled around us after the last gun had been fired on Saturday. It was very chilly and cold, and much suffering amongst the wounded was occasioned thereby. Those who were still alive and well, although they too were exposed to the numbing cold, thought but little of their physical condition. True, no warm fires kept the influence of the frost from their limbs, for fires were strictly forbidden. No blazing light helped to cheer their minds, and dispel gloomy images therefrom. But still, as they sank down in the darkness upon the hard, cold ground, they entirely forgot their bodily deprivations as they strove to imagine what might be the result to themselves, the country and the cause, of the gigantic struggle which might ensue on the morrow.

The morrow came. No sound of crackling musketry or roaring cannon or bursting shell disturbed the peacefulness of that Sabbath morning. The Sabbath! Yes, it was the blessed day of rest—rest given in mercy by kind Heaven to ungrateful man. Will the battle be renewed to-day? If so, it will be by the action of the enemy, for Gen. ROSECRANS does not willingly fight on the Sabbath. The first hour after sunrise passed. "Surely," said our officers and soldiers, "there will be no fight, for if the enemy had intended to attack us, he would, following his usual tactics, have fallen upon us at daybreak."

Two hours more had gone by, and some dropping musketry began to be heard along the various parts of our lines. Finally, at about 10 o'clock, there were several fierce volleys, and the loud booming of half a dozen pieces of artillery announced that the enemy had again, as on the day before, assaulted our left.

And now that the battle has begun, let us glance one moment at the contending forces. On one side is our old army which fought at Stone River, reënforced by two divisions, (BRANNON's and REYNOLDS',) of THOMAS' corps, and STARKWEATHER's brigade of BAIRD's division. But counterbalancing these to some extent, POST's brigade of DAVIS' division and WAGNER's of WOOD's were both absent. We might or might not also rely for assistance upon STEADMAN's division of Gen. GRANGER's corps.

Opposed to these was the old Army of the Tennessee, which BRAGG had so long commanded; LONGSTREET's formidable corps from Virginia; one-half of JOHNSTON's army from Mississippi; BUCKNER's division from East Tennessee; DABNEY MAURY's division from Mobile; Brig.-Gen. LEE's command from Atlanta, and from twelve to fifteen thousand fresh troops in the service of the State of Georgia; in all amounting to at least 75,000 men. The Union army confronting them was certainly not more than 55,000 strong.

The firing which had begun upon our left, swelled almost immediately into a dreadful roar, which filled even the souls of the bravest with awe. Nothing that I have yet listened to since the breaking out of the war, exceeded it in continuity and volume of sound. It was not a tumult which now rages and now subsides; but one which for two long hours rolled incessantly all along the lines of THOMAS' seemingly devoted corps. So loud was the crash of musketry, that the repeated discharges of cannon following each other in quick succession, could with difficulty be distinguished, and seemed only like more emphatic passages in the grand diapason of thunderous harmony which burst from the vast clouds of smoke and dust enveloping the contending hosts.

The fight upon the extreme left commenced by a desperate assault of the enemy upon Gen. JOHN BEATTY's brigade of NEGLEY's division. The brigade, as well as its famous leader, stood their ground nobly; but being somewhat isolated from the remainder of the line, finally retired. It will be remembered that the other brigades of NEGLEY's division were posted much further to the right. A desire to reunite the two portions of his command, induced Gen. ROSECRANS to send Gen. WOOD to take Gen. NEGLEY's place in line until the latter should effect the re-union of his brigades. WOOD proceeded immediately to execute the order, filling up the gap as NEGLEY retired. The rebels understanding this movement of NEGLEY's to be a retreat, immediately advanced their skirmishers, not only here, but all along the left, and the fighting at once became terrific, as I have described. The rebels, however, soon ceased to attack Gen. WOOD's front, and for a time appeared to devote their entire attention to Gen. THOMAS. I went down to the extreme left of Gen. WOOD's position about this time, and looking thence into some corn-fields, could see the desperate efforts of the enemy to break the lines of BRANNAN and REYNOLDS. The soldiers of these two noble divisions were lying behind rude breastworks of logs and rails constructed the night before; their artillery in the rear fired over their heads; and it really seemed as if that long line of defenses was some immense serpent, instinct with hideous life and breathing continually from its huge rough sides volumes of smoke and flame. Col. VANDERVEER, Thirty-fifth Ohio, of BRANNAN's division, was fighting here with a brigade second to but few in the service. The Colonel himself is a true hero, and the command and the commander are worthy of each other. Here also was the brave and able TURCHIN with a brigade composed principally of Ohio troops, who won for themselves and the State that sent them forth immortal honor during the conflicts of the day.

Again and again the rebel lines advancing from the cover of the woods into the open corn-fields charged, with impetuous fury and terrific yells, toward the breastworks of logs and rails, but each time the fiery blasts from our batteries and battalions swept over and around them, and their ranks were crumbled and swept away as a bank of loose clay washed by a rushing flood. But as fast as one line fell off another appeared, rushing sternly on over the dead and bleeding bodies of their fallen comrades. LONGSTREET's corps was seeking to regain its lost laurels of yesterday. D. H. HILL, at the head of HARDEE's old corps, was lending them the assistance of a division, and BUCKNER's troops were throwing their weight into the scale. THOMAS fought only with his forces of Saturday, weakened by Saturday's heavy losses. It was an unequal contest, and a pang of agony shot through my heart as I saw our exhausted veterans begin to waver. To waver in the face of the charging, shouting, thundering host which confronted them, was to lose all, and the next moment wave after wave of the rebel sea came surging down toward the breastworks, dashing madly against and *over* the barrier, and greedily swallowing up its defenders, with all their ammunition and *materiel*. Never was resistance more stubborn and determined, but never was attack prosecuted with more devilish pertinacity.

Meantime, as Gen. REYNOLDS was so sorely pressed, Gen. WOOD was ordered to march instantly by the left flank, pass BRANNAN and go to his relief. DAVIS and SHERIDAN were to shift over to the left, and thus close up the line. As the occasion was urgent, Gen. WOOD drew in his skirmishers with considerable haste, and the rebels for the second time mistaking a withdrawal for a flight, pressed forward like a torrent, and poured into the flanks of Gen. WOOD a storm of musket balls, cannister and grape. Moving upon the double-quick, the men endeavored for a time to keep their files in order; but as that pitiless storm of lead and iron continued to be hurled against them, the regiments began to spread out like a fan, wider and wider, until finally they were torn to flinders. This was especially the case with the brigade commanded by Col. BUELL. The undaunted WOOD, with HARKER's brigade, comparatively intact, passed on to his destination.

Here was the great turning point in the battle. Here, indeed, the battle was lost,

DAVIS coming up to fill the vacancy occasioned by WOOD's withdrawal, was caught upon the left flank by the fiery rebel torrent now pouring through the opening, and pushed off toward the right in utter disorder, like a door which is swung back upon its hinges, and shattered by the same blow. VAN CLEVE and what remained of PALMER, were struck upon the other side, and shivered as a sapling by a thunderbolt. Even the personal exertions of ROSECRANS himself, who, with drawn sword, and at the head of his devoted staff, endeavored to check the rout, were ineffectual.

After that fatal break, our line of battle was not again reformed during the day. The army was, in fact, cut in two; McCOOK, with DAVIS, SHERIDAN and WILDER, being thrown off to the right, [CRITTENDEN (except one brigade of WOOD's) being broken in pieces,] and THOMAS, with his indomitable corps, and JOHNSON's division of McCOOK's, remaining alone upon the left. In the fierce tornado which had swept over his log breastworks, THOMAS had been much shaken, all his divisions fighting desperately, all rallying at the earliest practicable moment, but only Gen. REYNOLDS retiring from the works towards the hills in anything like tolerable order.

As soon, however, as the corps had reached the foot of Mission Ridge, it formed anew its broken ranks with an alacrity and rapidity only less remarkable than the obstinacy with which it so long endured the assaults of the enemy upon the level ground below. The great leader himself, Gen. THOMAS, assisted by Baird, Reynolds; Brannan, Scribner, Harker, Negley, John Beatty, Wood and Turchin, reorganized the brigades with wonderful celerity, and immediately began making head against the enemy.

From this time McCOOK disappeared from the general history of the battle; as, indeed, extricating himself from his demoralized and routed corps, he headed toward Chattanooga, and at about 1 o'clock, disappeared entirely from the field. His two divisions, DAVIS' and SHERIDAN's, forced off toward the right, far behind their original position, were assailed by immense squadrons of the enemy, and fearfully battered. Each had but a handful left as it retired, toward nightfall, upon the Rossville road; but the men must have done gallant fighting, or they would not have come off as well as they did.

Gen. THOMAS had withdrawn his men almost entirely from the valley, and taken up a position on the side of Mission ridge. His left still rested upon the Lafayette road, and his right upon the ridge near the gap I have already spoken of. Here were collected the shattered remnants of the powerful corps which had so long breasted the fierce assaults of the enemy in the forenoon. A hill near the middle of the curve was the key of the position, and HARKER's brigade was appointed to defend the same.

Not long was the new line of battle permitted to remain idle. Cannon bellowed against it; missiles of every kind were hurled into it; shells burst above it: rifle balls went through it; but still it remained firm.

It was certain, however, as truth itself, that unless assistance should reach it from some quarter and that right speedily, it must at length succumb, for the rebel leaders, emboldened by the rout of McCOOK and CRITTENDEN, were gathering their hosts to hurl them in a last mighty effort against the feeble band that confronted them. Whence should that succor come?

Suddenly a vast cloud of dust was seen to rise above the trees, away to the left, and a few minutes afterward long lines of men emerged from the woods, crossed the Lafayette road and began advancing toward us over the fields. The troops we saw were Gen. GRANGER's. These were comparatively fresh troops.

As soon as they had reported to Gen. THOMAS for duty, he was sent by the latter to bring over an ammunition-train from the Rossville road. The train had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the march in search of it brought STEADMAN at once into contact with the rebels, and a desperate conflict immediately ensued.

Nobly did all pass through the ordeal, and although once thrown into confusion by the concentrated fire from a score of rebel regiments and half as many batteries, they *rallied under the fire*, and drove the enemy from a hill almost as formidable as that which formed the key of Gen. THOMAS' position. The rebels made one desperate endeavor to retake this position, but were bloodily repulsed, and almost for the first time since the fight began there was a lull in the fearful storm, but all along the woods skirting the cleared fields at the southeastern foot of the hill; in the hollows and ravines to the right, and away to the left, upon and beyond the Lafayette road the rebel legions were seen gathering for the onset.

At last a shell came hustling through the air, and burst with a loud explosion over the hill. This was the signal for rebel attack, and at once the bullets flew thick and fast amongst us.

The fight around the hill now raged with terror inexperienced before, even upon this terrible day. Our soldiers were formed in two lines, and as each marched up to the crest and fired a deadly volley at the advancing foe, it fell back a little ways, the men lay down upon the ground to load their guns, and the second line advanced to take their place! They, too, in their turn retired, and thus the lines kept marching back and forth, and delivering their withering volleys, till the very brain grew dizzy as it watched them. And all the time not a man wavered. Every motion was executed with as much precision as though the troops were on a holiday parade, notwithstanding the flower of the rebel army were swarming round the foot of the hill, and a score of cannon were thundering from three sides upon it. Every attempt of the enemy to scale it was repulsed, and the gallant HARKER looked with pride upon his lines, standing or lying just where they were when the fight began.

But our troops are no longer satisfied with the defensive. Gen. TURCHIN, at the head of his brigade, charged into the rebel lines and cut his way out again, bringing with him three hundred prisoners. Other portions of this brave band followed TURCHIN's example, until the legions of the enemy were fairly driven back to the ground they occupied previous to commencing the last fight. Thus did twelve or fifteen thousand men, animated by heroic impulses and inspired by worthy leaders, save from destruction the Army of the Cumberland. Let the nation honor them as they deserve!

At night Gen. THOMAS fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, around and in which city the army lies to night.

Our losses have been most severe, and can scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed and 8,000 wounded. Col. BARNETT tells me that our loss in artillery will not fall short of fifty pieces. Our deficiency in transportation and baggage cannot now be estimated.

But the enemy has suffered as severely as we in that which he can least afford—human life and limb. He intended by massing all his available forces together, to annihilate the Army of the Cumberland. He has failed to do so, and although it would be childish to deny or conceal our own fearful losses, yet we may console ourselves by the assurance that in his circumstances his failure to destroy us is for us a signal victory, and for him an irreparable defeat.

General and Staff Officers Killed and Wounded.

Gen. W. H. Lytle.
Col. Grose, commanding brigade in Palmer's division.
Col. Baldwin, commanding a brigade in Johnson's division
Maj. Wall, of Gen. Davis's Staff.
Capt. Russell, A. A. G. on Gen. Granger's Staff.
Col. H. C. Heg, commanding brigade in Gen. Davis' division.
Lieut. Searles, on Gen. Starkweather's Staff.
Lieut. J. T. Drury, on Col. J. T. Wildey's Staff.
Capt. Moody, A. A. G. on Col. Bradley's Staff.
Capt. Murdoch, on Gen. Van Cleeve's Staff.
Gen. Steadman, slightly.
Col. T. B. Stanley, commanding brigade in Negley's division, slightly wounded.
Capt. Millard, on Gen. Palmer's Staff.
Col. B. F. Scribner, commanding brigade in Baird's division.
Col. Croxton, commanding brigade in Bradley's division.
Col. L. P. Bradley, commanding brigade in Sheridan's division.
Surgeon F. H. Gross, Staff of Gen. Thomas.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

FAVORABLE NEWS REPORTED.

The Enemy Evinces no Disposition to Attack.

CHEERFUL FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The *Republican* says:

"The Government has received glorious news from Gen. ROSECRANS, but the details cannot be stated.

The rebel army, from the latest telegrams, has not, it appears, molested Gen. ROSECRANS in his present position.

There is in Washington a general spirit of cheerfulness regarding future military movements."

COL. WILDER'S REPORT.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Col. WILDER, who has arrived at Nashville, from Chattanooga, says that Gen. LONGSTREET's men arrived on the cars from Virginia while the battle was openir He estimates our losses as very heavy, but he reports that matters in the front are much more favorable than is believed at the North.

The City of Nashville is full of the relatives of wounded soldiers.

Passes to Chattanooga are not easily obtained.

Mr. BOOMER, bridge builder from Chicago, arrived with 60 men on Thursday night, and will proceed to bridge the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, which will open railroad communication all the way to Chattanooga.

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

Burnside's Army in a Position to Prevent a Flank Movement by the Enemy.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* says:

"Gen. BURNSIDE has reached the point where he was expected to prevent the flank movement of the enemy."

Brig.-Gen. FRAZER and 116 rebel officers captured at Cumberland Gap by Gen. BURNSIDE, have arrived at Johnson's Island.

SHOCKING RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Five Persons Killed and Twenty-two Wounded—The Affair Caused by Drunken Rowdies.

CHICAGO, Saturday, September 26.

At 6½ o'clock last evening a special train, consisting of a locomotive and twenty cars, left Kalamazoo, bound West. While coming down the four-mile grade between Matteawan and Lawton, some drunken rowdies near the rear end of the train cut the bell rope and pulled out a link between the cars, thus dividing the train.

Being upon the down grade the engineer did not discover his loss of a portion of the train, and did not stop until he reached Lawton.

Within two minutes afterwards the rear portion of the train came thundering down the grade.

The engineer, in endeavoring to get away with his portion of the train safely, put on steam with such force as to break the coupling between the engine and the cars.

A collision immediately ensued between the two portions of the train, and sad to relate, five persons were killed and twenty-two wounded. Some of the latter are so seriously injured that their recovery is impossible.

It is to be hoped that the drunken authors of this disaster will meet the punishment they deserve.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Onward Movement—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Seized by Government—Richmond Almost Defenceless.

Notwithstanding the earnest suggestion of the War Department that no mention should be made at this time by the newspapers of movements in the Army of the Potomac, the *Evening Post*, last evening, publishes the following:

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Army of the Potomac is in motion; transports are loading with great activity at Alexandria; and it is expected that a considerable body of forces will embark with as little delay as possible. Their destination can only be conjectured.

Meantime, there is equal activity shown in the forwarding of troops in another direction. The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and no more travel for civil purposes is allowed upon it. Some important movement is contemplated on the line of this great thoroughfare.

It is currently said here—and such, in fact, is the purport of the information that we receive from various sources—that the reinforcements sent off to the help of BRAGG against Gen. ROSECRANS have left Richmond almost defenceless. There is not a handful of troops left remaining for the security of the rebel capital.

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

Our Side of the Controversy---History of the Case---Grounds of Condemnation---English Judicial Decisions in Kindred Cases.

Argument of E. Delafield Smith, U. S. District Attorney.

Addressed to the United States Court at New-York.

This address is extracted from a stenographic report of the trial in the case of the prize steamer *Peterhoff*, which has been printed by private persons for transmission to Europe:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: This case is clothed with profound interest in the public mind, both of Europe and America. It is brought to the bar of a Court, commissioned by the Government of a great country, and charged with the determination and application of international law. Not solely individuals, but nations, are parties to this controversy. Not alone an august judicial tribunal at Washington, but the imperial Courts of a distant continent, will sit in review of the judgment which shall be pronounced here. Yet the testimony spread upon this record is within a narrow scope. The facts marshaled before us are few. A decision may be reached without straining the eye in search of precedents, beyond such familiar adjudications as have long ago sunk to the level margin of an elementary treatise. It is true, indeed, that consequences of magnitude have become entangled in the issue. But for them, the world might well wonder that so simple a case should have so aroused the populace of one country, and so interested the publicists of many.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

Was the recent enterprise of the *Peterhoff* honest or fraudulent? Was her voyage lawful or illegal? Was her destination real or simulated?

In deciding the issue involved in this capture, two classes of facts demand attention. First, such as are of a public character, too general to require specific proof, and sufficiently notorious to come, of their own force, within the range of unaided judicial cognizance. And, secondly, those established by the testimony taken *in preparatorio*, consisting of the responses of witnesses to the standing interrogatories administered by the Prize Commissioners, together with such light as an inspection of the ship's papers and of her cargo may throw upon the intent of those by whom her course has been directed.

CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

In the Summer of 1861 the foundations of this land trembled with an earthquake of territorial war. The country was aroused as from a sleep. Guards, of her own appointment, still lingering in her high places, were prepared to trample out her life if she lay still, and to assassinate her if she arose. Perjured treachery and audacious force vied with each other to destroy a Government, which discovered its worst enemies among the most pampered and caressed of the children of her protection. The war was not for a boundary, a province, or a form of government. Its purpose, sorrowfully seen at home, was to annihilate the unity and life of the nation. Its consequences, greedily predicted abroad, were to open the best portion of the Western hemisphere to insolent foreign footsteps, which periodically humiliate the States of Mexico and South America, It was a rising, not to overthrow tyranny, but to establish it. Guilty leaders and deluded communities affected to reproduce the drama of the American revolution, making Oppression perform now the part that Liberty enacted then.

THE BLOCKADE AND ITS VIOLATORS.

Words and acts of attempted conciliation were wasted. Awakened to its own defence, the Government is forced, at length, to the arbitrament of war. The Executive establishes a blockade of the insurrectionary ports. The Emperor of the French, dreaming of his personal aggrandizement, and hating the principles of republican government, weaves wily arts for our embarrassment; and Britain, without his excuses, green with jealousies which our ovations to her Prince should have cleansed away, whets with the stone of national animosity the cupidity of her tradesmen. Government and people, emulating each the bad faith of the other, hasten to confer rights upon one belligerent and to heap wrongs upon the other. Ships, clad in iron, start from her docks to prey upon the merchant marine of a friendly Power, while vessels crowd the harbor of New-York flying the red signals of England, to the exclusion of the flag which was once the protection of American commerce. In defiance of the public law of the world, English bottoms infest our southern seas, violate the belligerent right of blockade, and bear food, medicines and arms to the enemies of human freedom and of stable government.

THE NAVY AND THE COURTS.

Such was the situation of public affairs, when the naval forces and the Federal Courts of the United States, the one with untiring energy, the other with intelligent firmness, surrounded with increasing hazards the bold breaches of blockade and the wholesale indulgences in contraband trade, with which this unnatural conflict was fostered and prolonged.

NEUTRAL DISGUISES.

Then cunning greed invoked frauds and subterfuges, to do by indirection what had proved at length too dangerous and impracticable for the open arts of enterprise. The little harbor of Nassau, in the island of New-Providence; the port of Cardenas, on the northerly coast of Cuba; and, at last, the unfrequented region of Matamoras, in Mexico, are magnified into vast marts of trade, and become the rivals of Liverpool, Havre and New-York. Ships of ponderous tonnage traverse the seas and swarm in the vicinity of these inconsiderable places. Owners, shippers and masters, with remarkable effrontery, claim that they are centres, of substantial, legitimate and independent trade. At the same time, the common sense and common knowledge of the world acknowledge that they are mere stopping-places and ports of transhipment, by or through which munitions of war and articles of necessity, of comfort and of luxury, may be carried from the British Isles to the insurgent section of the American Union. So the British bark *Springbok* sets her chaste sails for Nassau. So the British schooner *Stephen Hart* turns an honest face toward Cardenas. And thus, we say, the steamer *Peterhoff* pursues her virtuous pathway to Matamoras. But the rough sailor follows in the track of each. He sees through the thin disguises. He thrusts aside the flimsy veil. He arrests the pretender and sends her where she must submit to the scrutiny of a court of justice.

FRAUD AND SIMULATION.

In the light, then, of the notorious fraud, the simulation, the circuity, the indirection, with which this contraband trade to the Southern ports has been projected and persisted in, we approach the proofs in the case now under consideration. No intelligent examination of the testimony now before us can be attempted, without a recognition of the public facts to which I have adverted.

ARTS OF THE PETERHOFF.

Sailing under such circumstances, it must be conceded that the *Peterhoff*, if guilty, would shroud her purpose in the depths of dissimulation; and, if innocent, would fail in no mark of frankness. We shall observe, in the course of our inquiry, how much she has displayed of the one, and how little of the other.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

It appears that this steamer, immediately preceding her late adventure, had been the subject of an agreement between Messrs. PEARSON, KANNWEILER and DOBSON, gentlemen extensively engaged in shipments to the so-called Confederate

States. In that agreement, it was provided that she should transport a cargo of merchandise for the "Confederate States," and deliver it by running the blockade, if possible, or by sailing to the port of Nassau or Bermuda, and she was to return with a cargo of cotton produced in the "Confederate States." PEARSON seems to have been her owner. This contract was performed in a voyage to Nassau, and return to London with a cargo of Confederate cotton.

OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES.

The *Peterhoff* appears to have been built in Great Britain, is now registered in the name of JOSEPH SPENCE, of London, and is rated of the burthen of 689 tons. Her cargo for the present voyage was put on board in December, 1862, and January, 1863, by twenty-six different shippers. A large quantity was consigned "to order," and the remainder to three passengers, REDGATE, BOWDEN and ALMOND, or to their order. These three passengers were in the ship at the time of the capture. The entire cargo is ostensibly destined, by the bills of lading, to "off the Rio Grande, for Matamoras, to be taken over the bar in lighters." The cargo is a general assorted one, a large portion, however, being contraband of war, there being more or less contraband in every shipment.

VOYAGE AND CAPTURE.

She cleared from London, ostensibly for Matamoras, Mexico, on the 5th of January, 1863. No criticism is provoked by her papers. Leaving London, she called at Plymouth, England, where she lay some seven or eight days, and left about the 20th of January. Compelled to put back to Falmouth, she sailed thence on the 27th of January, and proceeded to the Island of St. Thomas, coaled, remained five days, and again set sail on the 25th of February. Before entering that port, she was boarded, but released, by the United States steamer *Alabama*. And after leaving St. Thomas, when about four miles out from the harbor, she was visited and captured by the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*. It will be observed that the commander of the *Peterhoff*, although properly and respectfully summoned, had refused to proceed with the papers of his vessel for examination on board the *Vanderbilt*.

A PRIZE IN NEW-YORK.

The prize was taken to Key West, Florida; but no court being at the time in session at that place, the British Consul requested that she should be conveyed to a Northern port, and she was brought to New-York for adjudication. Arriving here on the 28th of March, the ship and cargo were libeled on the 30th, and the process was made returnable on the 21st of the ensuing April. The claims and answers were filed upon that day. They have been read, and I need not stop to restate their contents.

NATURE OF THE LADING.

I have said that the lading contained more or less of contraband of war in nearly every shipment. The report filed by the special commission appointed by the Court to make an examination and inventory of the cargo, contains the following language:

"That a very large portion of the said cargo will be found, on an examination of the inventory aforesaid, to be particularly adapted to army use; that large number of cases contain Blucher boots, which are known as army shoes; a number of cases contain 'cavalry boots,' and are so labeled, samples of said labels being hereto annexed; that one hundred and ninety-two bales of the said cargo consist of gray blankets, adapted to the use of an army, and are believed to be such as are used in the United States army; ninety-five casks contain horseshoes of a large size, thirty-six cases of a large size, containing artillery harness in sets for four horses, with two riding saddles attached to each set. There were also on board two hydraulic presses, in pieces, adapted for cotton. That a considerable portion of said cargo consists of drugs, directed 'BUSCHARD & Co., successors, Matamoras, Mexico,' in which, among an assorted lot of drugs, quinine, calomel, morphine and chloroform form an important portion."

The inventory shows, also, coiled rope, boxes of tin, of sheet zinc, of hoop and of bar iron, anvils and bellows, and other articles of a contraband character not specified in the special statement of the Commissioners.

SUPPLIES FOR THE REBELS.

In reason and upon principle, where it is sought to reduce an enemy by a rigid blockade, the list of articles properly embraced within the description of contraband, must be enlarged. For, in that case, the materials necessary to sustain the military operations of the enemy are multiplied. The cargo of this steamer, would, perhaps, prove more vitally necessary to the belligerent operations of the so-called Confederacy than arms. This statement meets the query why, if this cargo was destined to Texas, articles more decidedly characterized as munitions of war are not found. This objection is answered still more forcibly by the very theory already adverted to. The ship was upon a guilty and suspicious errand. Visitations and searches were inevitable. Her lading must not be so palpably and unequivocally designed for the rebel Confederacy as to admit of no disguise.

A CONTRABAND TRADER.

I submit, upon all the proofs, that the *Peterhoff* was captured in the act of carrying contraband to the enemy; that this act was accompanied with a false destination; that the owner and master of the ship, and every shipper of the cargo, must be charged with privity to the contraband; that such of the lading as is innocent and that which is contraband have common owners; and that, therefore, upon settled principles relating to contraband of war, the entire cargo, together with the ship, is lawful prize, and subject to a judgment of condemnation.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

The case of the claimants is not sensibly bettered, if we turn from the doctrine of contraband to the law of blockade. An examination of the testimony leaves upon the mind a legal and moral conviction that the ship was bound to such port of Texas as she might conveniently enter, and that a Mexican harbor would not be sought unless as a place of refuge or necessity.

SHIFTING PURPOSES.

What has been thought by English jurists of a shifting purpose like this, which determines to sin if you can, and to be virtuous if you must, may be seen by a reference to the words of Lord STOWELL, in the case of an American ship, the "*Richmond*," in the 5th of Robinson. The language referred to is at page 300.

REBEL LIGHTERS.

Nor would it be less a breach of blockade to anchor at the mouth of the Rio Grande, unlade her cargo into rebel lighters, and thus effect its transportation to Brazos de Santiago, to Brownsville, or to some other convenient point either upon the coast of Texas, or along the American side of the river just mentioned.

A SCHEME OF SMUGGLING.

This last scheme was undoubtedly the purpose and expectation of the projectors and executors of the enterprise. That this mode of smuggling into the insurrectionary territory the necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life, as well as arms and munitions of war, is continually and systematically practiced by British traders and navigators, is notorious. All the special facts and circumstances of this undertaking unite with the general course of things to brand the *Peterhoff* with this double violation of the public law of the world. The principles, therefore, both of blockade and of contraband unite in the judgment which must await the conclusion of this investigation.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

I do not seek to deny and I do not forget the right of trade between neutral Powers. I concede that England, during the existing war, is not prohibited by public law from conducting a legitimate trade with Mexico. I think such trade, if legitimate, may be carried on through Matamoras, notwithstanding the proximity of that port to the rebel harbor of Brownsville.

ENGLISH COURTS ON NEUTRAL TRADE.

It is true, that in the case of the *Zelden Rust*, decided in 1805, reported in the 6th of Robinson, 93, a cargo of Dutch cheese—held to be contraband of war, (in accordance with the decision made in 1799 in the case of the *Jonge Margaretha*, 1st Robinson, 159,) as going to a place of naval equipment and fit for naval use, and which was taken on an asserted destination from Amsterdam to Corunna—was condemned upon the ground that although Corunna was a lawful port, yet, from its vicinity to the unlawful port of Ferrol, both must be regarded as substantially identical. Both were situated in the same bay, and the Court said: "If the supply is permitted to be imported into the bay, it would, I conceive, be impossible to prevent it from going on immediately, and in the same conveyance, to Ferrol." But, in the case of the *Frau Margaretha*, at page 92 of the same reports, the same Court held that a destination to Quimper could not be considered as such an identical destination with a voyage to Brest, so to call for a condemnation—the port of Quimper, though in the vicinity of Brest, being situated on the opposite side of a projecting headland or promontory, so as not to admit of an immediate communication except by land carriage.

It is true, also, that in the case of the *Maria*, tried in the same year, 1805, reported in the 6th of Robinson, 201, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT said, in substance, that a blockade imposed by Great Britain upon the River Weser, must in its nature be held to affect the commerce of the neutral City of Bremen, situated upon it, because, as he argues, such was the necessary consequence of a perfect blockade of the enemy's country upon the opposite side of that river.

These claimants, indeed, cannot complain if I quote to them these opinions of a jurist of their own country. But I deem it unnecessary, nor do I feel disposed, as this nation is again to be a neutral, to rest the cause upon all that is uttered in these opinions. With regard to the last case, the *Maria*, assuming it to be the accepted law of nations, I hardly think the facts justify its application to the case at bar. If I mistake not, the Rio Grande is not, in fact, blockaded with any declared or actual design to impair the legitimate commerce of any Mexican port. I shall not, upon the part of the Government, at least, invoke any rule of law which might be regarded as novel, or of doubtful acceptance, or of questionable application.

CIRCUITY AND INDIRECTION.

In order, however, to render trade to Matamoras lawful, it must of course be real and not pretended. I am even ready to admit that the neutral right is not annihilated because the commerce of the port of destination may have been augmented by its nearness to a necessitous region of the enemy's country. As has been judicially said, the boundary line between honest and illicit trade is often narrow and indistinct, but it can and must be found. The Court will look into the substance, the essence of the matter. It is certain that the illegality of the transportation of contraband does not depend upon its immediate destination to the enemy's country. I need not cite the familiar case of the "*Commercen*," in the first of Wheaton. The principle extends further than the case itself. The rule unquestionably is, that the neutral shall not do by circuity or indirection, what he is prohibited from effecting in a straight and direct pursuit. So Great Britain cannot lawfully assist our enemy by supplying him with contraband of war in Brownsville, through Matamoras, any more than her merchants may take cannon to Charleston. Neither she nor they may trifle with public law nor with courts of justice. Specific facts proved must be collated with general facts known. Our minds must deal with the inquiry in the light of common sense and common honesty.

MATAMORAS A GATEWAY.

Thus approaching the issue, can we say that these fleets of groaning vessels, documented to the miniature harbor of Matamoras, are engaged in a legitimate trade with that port? Is there anything regular or real in that commerce so far as Matamoras or Mexico is concerned? Will any commercial work credit to Matamoras—a place until now hardly visible upon an existing map—the immense trade which England conducts with the Confederacy through that channel? Do these costly cargoes, following each other from week to week, meet returning gold or produce from the mines or fields of Mexico? And more than that, do they remain for any substantial length of time in warehouses of Matamoras; *are they displayed for sale, or sold, except in pursuance and as part of a transaction which, in its entirety, is projected, and its purposes perfected, before the ship sets sail from London or Liverpool?* Is not Matamoras a mere entrepot, a place of transhipment, a gateway with lodges to rest the traveler on his way to his destination in Texas? Is it true that this cargo was designed, *ultimately* only, for the use of the enemy? Was not such use to be immediate? Does the course of this trade, or do the necessities of the rebels admit a doubt?

ULTERIOR DESTINATION.

True answers to these inquiries will render it immaterial to the main issue, whether the illicit errand of the *Peterhoff* was to be performed immediately and directly at the mouth or along the northern margin of the Rio Grande, or by circuity and indirection through the neutral port of Matamoras.

THE PRINCIPLE AND THE AUTHORITIES.

The principle is indisputable. The authorities, certainly those of England, are not less conclusive. I have already commented upon the doctrine to be deduced from the case of the "*Commercen*," (1 Wheaton's Reports, 388, 389,) that transporting contraband to the enemy is not legalized by an immediate destination of the ship and cargo to a neutral port. And the rule, as stated by a recent diligent writer upon international law, is sustained by the decisions cited by him, that "The ulterior destination of the goods determines the character of the trade, no matter how circuitous the route by which they are to reach their destination." (See Halleck's Int. Law and Laws of War, published in 1861, chap. xxiv., § 11, p. 576; Ib., chap. xxi., § 11, p. 504; Wheaton's El. Int. Law, part 4, chap. 1, § 17; Ib., chap. 3, § 26; 1 Duer on Insurance, pp. 569, 570; Ib., p. 630; 1 Kent's Com., p. 81; the *Diana*, 1 Gallis.' Rep., p. 98; the *Wellington*, 2 Ib., p. 103; the *Jonge Pieter*, 4 Rob. Rep., p. 79; 2 Wildman's Int. Law, p. 20.)

SPECIFIC PROOFS OF GUILT.

Upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the enterprise, irrespective of the particular manner in which the illicit purpose was to be consummated, the record contains one item of evidence which overshadows all others. In my judgment, notwithstanding all efforts to explain or abate its force, it is, both morally and legally, so conclusively condemnatory, that the case may safely rest upon a just appreciation of its effect. I allude to the proofs establishing a destruction, by the master, of papers contained in this vessel.

SPOLIATION OF PAPERS.

The spoliation of papers upon a captured ship is pronounced by all writers upon public law, and is held in the most authoritative adjudications upon the question of prize, to constitute the gravest and most unanswerable evidence of guilt.

LAW OF FRANCE AND SPAIN.

On the continent of Europe, proof of a spoliation of papers demands a peremptory judgment of condemnation. The third article of the regulations of the marine of France, dated the 26th of July, 1778, is as follows:

"ARRET, *For the Regulation of the Marine, &c., Art.* 3. All vessels taken, of what nation soever, either neutral or allied, from which it is known that *any papers* have been thrown into the sea, suppressed or abstracted, shall be declared good prize, together with their cargoes, upon the mere proof that *some papers* have been thrown into the sea, without any necessity of examining what those papers were, by whom they were thrown, and even though a sufficient quantity should remain on board to justify that the ship and its cargo belonged to friends or allies."

The Spanish law as to spoliation is conformable with that of France. (See note at page 244 of 2d Wheaton's Reports.)

LAW OF ENGLAND.

In England and this country the rule has been so far relaxed that an explanation, if prompt, full and satisfactory, will be considered.

Lord MANSFIELD, in the case of *Bernardi* against *Motteux*, decided in 1781, (reported in 2d Douglass, 574,) remarks, in substance, that, by the maritime law of all countries, throwing papers overboard is considered as a strong adverse presumption and suspicion, although it appeared, as matter of judicial history, that in England no case had been determined upon that point alone.

In the case of "*The Two Brothers*," decided in 1799, (reported in 1st Robinson, 111,) it appeared that the master had "burned some letters before capture." An explanation was produced in the testimony, to the effect that "these were only the private letters of some women." Lord STOWELL said:

"No rule can be better known than that *neutral masters are not at liberty to destroy papers; or, if they do, that they will not be admitted to explain away such a suppression by saying 'they were only private letters.'*"

That jurist continues:

"In all cases it must be considered as a proof of *mala fides*; and where that appears, it is an universal rule to presume the worst against those who are convicted of it. It will always be supposed that such letters relate to the ship or cargo, and that it was of material consequence to some interests that they should be destroyed.

Besides, the fact does not come out on the master's deposition, with great frankness; it is added, by interlineations afterward, when this circumstance had been disclosed by another witness, whose credit has been attacked. But I think the master's confession of this fact, made in this manner, confirms the credit of the witness who mentions it; and if it were necessary to choose between the two, I should not hesitate to prefer the testimony of that witness. The mate, also, suppresses the circumstances; and as it is one which he could not but know, it is a suppression which very much impeaches his credit also."

Much to the same effect is the language of the same Admiralty judge in the case of the *Rising Sun*, decided in July, 1799. It will be found in 2d Robinson, at page 87.

I will refer to *The Hunter*, heard April 15, 1815, (reported in 1st Dodson's Reports, 480.) The opinion of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT contains the following language:

"It is certain that by the law of every maritime court of Europe, spoliation of papers not only excludes further proof, but does, *per se*, infer condemnation, founding a presumption, *juris et de jure*, that it was done for the purpose of fraudulently suppressing evidence, which, if produced, would lead to the same result; and this surely not without reason, although the lenity of our code has not adopted the rule in its full vigor, but has modified it to this extent, that *if all other circumstances are clear*, this circumstance *alone* shall not be damnatory, particularly if the act was done by a person who has interests of his own that might be benefited by the commission of this injurious act. But though it does not found an absolute presumption *juris et de jure*, it only stops short of that, *for it certainly generates a most unfavorable presumption*. A case that escapes with such a brand upon it, is only saved as *as by fire*. There must be that overwhelming proof arising from the concurrence of every other circumstance in its favor that forces a conviction of its truth, in spite of the powerful impression which such an act makes to its entire reprobation."

AMERICAN DECISIONS.

Turning to American decisions, I believe the consequences of a spoliation of papers has never, either here or abroad, been stated so favorably toward the accused as by Mr. JUSTICE STORY, in the case of the "*Pizarro*," 2d Wheaton's Reports, page 227. Yet this case proceeds far enough, and more than far enough, to effectively condemn the transaction on board the *Peterhoff*. I quote:

"Concealment, or even spoliation of papers, is not of itself sufficient ground for condemnation in a Prize Court. It is, undoubtedly, a very awakening circumstance, calculated to excite the vigilance, and justify the suspicions of the Court. But it is a circumstance open to explanation, for it may have arisen from *accident, necessity or superior force*; and if the party *in the first instance* fairly and frankly explains it to the satisfaction of the Court, it deprives him of no right to which he is otherwise entitled. If, on the other hand, the spoliation be unexplained, *or the explanation appear weak and futile; if the cause labor under heavy suspicions*, or there be a vehement presumption of bad faith or gross prevarication, it is made the ground of a denial of further proof, and *condemnation ensues from defects in the evidence which the party is not permitted to supply*."

Chancellor KENT brands the spoliation of papers as an "aggravated and inflamed circumstance of suspicion." "That fact," he adds, "may exclude further proofs, and be sufficient to infer guilt." (1 Kent's Commentaries, marginal, page 158.)

SURREPTITIOUS CONDUCT.

I confess that I was myself surprised in reading the testimony, to find the evidence so abundant of the surreptitious destruction of packages of papers by the master on board this steamer—himself the common agent and factor of all concerned in the enterprise. This testimony proceeds from not less than eight witnesses. They are of all stations, passengers, officers, seamen and firemen. I will ask attention to the various responses to the twentieth standing interrogatory. This interrogatory distinctly inquires:

"What papers, bills of lading, letters or other writings relating to the vessel or cargo, were on board the vessel at the time she took her departure from the last clearing port, before she was taken as prize. Were any of them burnt, torn, thrown overboard, destroyed or canceled, or attempted to be concealed, and when, and by whom, and who was then present?"

[The District-Attorney proceeded to read the answers of the several witnesses to the twentieth interrogatory, and also the affidavit and explanation of Capt. JARMAN, preliminary and in reply to the special interrogatories subsequently administered to him. He then resumed as follows:]

PAPERS SACRED.

This testimony certainly establishes a spoliation of papers—a double spoliation; perpetrated with the maturest deliberation, with the utmost care, in pursuance of the most specific directions, with marked reluctance, only at the last moment, when a capture became inevitable, and with all that human testimony can afford of ulterior and designed concealment. What is the rule of prize? Hailed by the belligerent cruiser, the master is bound to go on board with his papers. These papers are to be frankly and fully exhibited. All of them are sacred. They often constitute the only evidence of the true destination. The destruction of any one of them, although followed by an explanation, is to substitute the interested statement of a man for the written evidence of a document.

MASTER'S EXPLANATION.

Recurring to the words of Mr. Justice STORY in the case of *The Pizarro*, let us scrutinize the explanation of Capt. JARMAN. Does it not deepen "suspicions" already "justified" by the act itself? Does he pretend, can he, that the destruction arose from "accident, necessity, or superior force?" Did he, "in the first instance, fairly and frankly explain it?" Was he not, on the contrary, silent in relation to it, until, (in the language of Lord STOWELL in the *Two Brothers*,) he thought it prudent that it should be "added," when the "circumstance had been disclosed by another witness whose credit has been attacked?" Does not the explanation "appear weak and futile?" Does not "the cause labor under heavy suspicions," independently of this branch of the proofs? Can any one read the Captain's labored account and resist a "vehement presumption of bad faith or gross prevarication?"

WHITE POWDER.

Is not the assertion, that a package thrown overboard was "white powder," inconsistent with the confessed anxiety exhibited in relation to it? Is not the story, in substance and in the manner of its relation, intrinsically weak and incredible? Was not the rejected pretence of "private letters," in the case of *The Two Brothers*, a sober truth compared with this reluctant relation of the careful preservation and destruction of "white powder?"

CAPTAIN AND SEAMEN IN CONFLICT.

The account is in conflict with the statements of the men. It is true that in ordinary cases the officers of a ship may establish a higher claim to credence, because of their superior intelligence; yet, in a prize case, the rule should be reversed. The seamen, unlike the officers, are usually not interested in the voyage, and from them may often be elicited the more ingenuous testimony. The master is ordinarily a part owner; and no one, perhaps, of all engaged in the enterprise, has so strong and varied temptations, upon motives both of interest and supposed honor, to falsify, equivocate and conceal

[The District-Attorney proceeded with a criticism of all the testimony in relation to the alleged spoliation, examining and comparing the statements of the Captain with themselves and with those of the other witnesses. He then continued as follows:]

SUSPICIOUS OUTFIT.

In taking leave of this testimony, I will remark, only, that the effort of Capt. JARMAN and his owners, disclosed in his additional depositions, to have all persons on board divested, at the outset, with letters and papers, displays the same elaboration of care, which is so constantly observable in the preparation and outfit of vessels which sail with a just apprehension of the laws relating to piracy, to the Slave-trade and to treaties of neutrality. Those who cruise the sea, or promenade the land, with lawful aims, are not so observant of the outward forms of prudence.

I have now dwelt as long as I had intended upon the general circumstances of suspicion surrounding this vessel, and upon that portion of the specific proofs which I could not but regard as not only the most important of them all, but as establishing, with unerring significance, the guilty character of this whole undertaking. With this conviction, I have not purposed to detain the Court with any elaborate commentary upon other branches of the testimony. Even if such commentary were deemed by me at all necessary, I might well commit it to the counsel specially retained by the captors, who has requested to be heard, and who will leave nothing unsaid which, in his experienced judgment, can justify and uphold a capture, made by the officers and men of the navy with so much boldness and fidelity.

ORAL PROOFS.

In addition to the facts and circumstances to which, either directly or incidentally, I have adverted in the course of my argument, the Court will not fail to consider the admissions made or related by the more humble of the witnesses, whose statements, although contradicted by those of their superiors in station, will be judged by the reversed rule of credibility to which I have referred. The revelations of the witness, TREGIDGO, are of a peculiarly fatal character.

MANIFEST AND LOG-BOOK.

It will be observed that the manifest does not describe any of the articles which are contraband, and that in the columns wherein such description should appear, we find only such words as "packages," "cases," "bales," "casks" and "boxes." I have already remarked, in the course of the trial, that nearly all the cargo is consigned "to order," and by the bills of lading the "order" is indorsed to persons on board the vessel and in charge of the cargo. Erasures in the manifest, and the mutilated and deficient condition of the log-book, will not be overlooked.

LADING NOT ADAPTED FOR MEXICO.

It is not pretended by the claimants that this ship was actually to reach the dock at Matamoras, nor is it charged by me that she was to steam up to Brownsville, on the opposite side of the river. Both places are forty miles from the mouth, and the shallowness of the river would arrest the voyage at the bar. *They* say that some land or water vehicle was to take the cargo to the former place; *we*, that it was to be conveyed in rebel lighters to a rebel mart. Upon this issue, without again enumerating articles of the cargo, it is sufficient to call attention to their description. They are not adapted to consumption in Mexico, nor are many of them admitted under the provisions of her revenue laws. Their suitableness to the habits, demands, and necessities of the enemy will not fail of recognition. The large horse-shoe, for instance, would fit a steed of the "Black cavalry," but not the tiny foot of the Mexican mule or mustang.

THE PETERHOFF MAIL.

The withdrawal from the registry of the Court of the public mail of Great Britain, and its delivery through me to the Consul of that country, to be by him forwarded to its professed destination, will be cited by the respective counsel for the captors and the claimants. Each will insist that the mail might have produced witnesses in favor of his clients. As it was thus disposed of at my instance, I shall argue nothing from its absence, and shall seek to infer nothing from the silence of the claimants when I applied for its release. They unquestionably, in that silence, acted in accordance with the wishes of *their* Government, as I, in my application, complied with the policy of my own. Both were, undoubtedly, moved by motives of a general character, with no reference to this investigation.

EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE.

I shall not consume time by adding to what I have already said in the course of the trial, in relation to the paper purporting to be a copy of a letter of BENNETT & WAKE, which I presented in accordance with the course of the King's advocate, not disapproved by Lord STOWELL, in the case of the *Romeo*, as reported in the 6th of Robinson, 351. Both the legal and the moral weight of this document will not be likely to escape a just determination at the hands of the Courts.

REDGATE.

With regard to that part of the cargo owned by REDGATE, a resident of Texas, the principle is settled by the Supreme Court. It must be condemned as "enemy property." Such condemnation results from the residence of the owner in the enemy's country. The principle reaches the thing and not the person. It is immaterial whether he be at heart, individually, a friend or an enemy. It is enough that his personal property, linked to the enemy's country by his residence, may be placed within the reach of taxation or appropriation to the uses of the hostile Power. If, however, I be right in my view of the entire case, this question is lost in the main and comprehensive issue in which the entire cargo with the ship is involved.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

A vigorous administration of the public law both of blockade and of contraband of war, has been maintained by Great Britain in aid of her own wars, as well those that were unjust as those that were just. It is the right of nations. The American Government will not surrender it—never, certainly, in a conflict for its existence. It is vital to an early and thorough suppression of the war of insurrection which has desolated so large a portion of its territory.

JUDICIAL POWER.

Rebellion, indeed, exhibits "waning proportions," but cannot be speedily subdued and extirpated unless want and privation exhaust, while armies overthrow. We march upon an extended country, sparsely populated, without any one geographical or commercial key to its military or political power. It has no Gibraltar, no Sebastopol, no Paris, no London, and no New-York. The end, indeed, is certain. The national authority will be established, vindicated, enlarged. But that consummation will be near or far, as the law of nations, violated without home rebuke by British tradesmen, shall be sustained and executed by judicial tribunals.

CONCLUSION.

The speedy establishment of freedom and order upon this continent, and the consequent termination of a bloody war, is the aspiration of patriotism here, and of humanity the world over. The achievement of a good so substantial and so general may be promoted or retarded by the lessons which cases like this shall teach as well to the merchants and statesmen of Europe, as to the power which maintains, and the people who suffer from the great rebellion. G.

Awful and Destructive Storm.

From the Newport Mercury.

On the 23d inst., this town was visited by one of the most awful and destructive storms ever experienced here, sweeping away and laying prostrate almost everything in its course. The gale commenced early in the morning at northeast, and continued increasing in violence (the wind varying from N. E. to S. E. and S. W.) until 11 A. M., when it began to abate, and about 1 o'clock all danger from the wind and tide was over, and the afternoon was fair and mild, forming a striking contrast with the war of the elements which had existed but a few minutes before. The tide rose three and a half feet higher than it had ever been known before. At Providence it rose seven feet higher than ever before.

To attempt to particularize the suffering, to estimate the losses, is impossible. Two dwelling-houses and nine stores and workshops on the Long Wharf were carried away by the violence of the wind and tide, and those that withstood the gale are rendered almost untenable by the vessels, lumber, &c., being driven against them. Several of the stores carried away contained a considerable amount of property in West India and other goods, which was nearly all lost. One of the houses swept away from the Long Wharf was occupied by Mr. ANDREW V. ALLAN, and such was the rapidity and violence of the storm, that every attempt to save his family was in vain; they all perished, his wife, three children and a girl that lived with them.

The wharves on the Point, with most of the stores, stables, &c., on them were carried away. The wharves in other parts of the town, with the stores on them, also sustained very considerable injury, and everything movable on the wharves was swept away. In some of the stores the water was four feet deep. The Long Wharf has sustained great damage and the stores on the head of the wharf are much shattered, and their contents (flour, sugar, corn, tobacco, &c.) damaged by the tide. The large three-story store of Gov. MARTIN was removed nearly six feet from its foundation. A large three-story store on RHODES & CAHOONE's Wharf, containing hemp and flour, was taken from its foundation and floated into the harbor.

The town, after this gale, was a scene which defies description. Many of our streets were rendered impassable by the quantity of goods, lumber, wood, spars, wrecks of houses, vessels, trees, &c., lying in every direction. The steeples of the First and Second Congregational Churches were partly blown down, the roofs of the Episcopal Church and First Congregational were partly carried away, and other public edifices have sustained considerable injury. We dare not venture to risk a calculation as to the amount of damage sustained, but it is very great. Many poor families have lost their all, and were happy to escape with their lives. The scene was such as was never before witnessed by our oldest inhabitants. The uprooting of huge trees, some of which had braved the fury of the elements for nearly a century, part of the town inundated, the wind blowing a hurricane, a prodigious swell running, some buildings falling to pieces, the sea beating against others with a fury surpassed only by the breakers of our sea shore; and amidst all these horrors were seen families struggling to escape from their houses, and persons striving to save their property. After the storm the outside of the windows in the town was found coated with a fine salt which, it seems, was conveyed from the ocean through the air, and the leaves of the trees, from this cause, as is supposed, are curled and crisped as with a general blast.

Two brigs were driven on the tops of the wharves; four sloops were driven on the top of the Long wharf; a sloop, with wood, was carried over the Long wharf on to the Point; another was driven into the cove, and two sloops were sunk at Long wharf. Much damage was done to the towns situated on the Narragansett Bay and along the shores, and a number of lives were lost in this disastrous gale.

Personal.

—In a letter to the Chicago *Times*, Col. Greenleaf, of the Fifty-second Massachusetts regiment, contradicts the statement that he denied the bravery of the negro soldiers at Port Hudson. He believes their employment perfectly right, just as their conduct has been courageous, but he has no reason to believe that they "fought like devils," performing wonders, either with the bayonet or their "teeth."

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Political Topics—The War Democrats—Railroads—State Agricultural Fairs—Ecclesiastical, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 21, 1863.

Political matters are again exciting considerable attention. At our county elections this Fall, although there are nothing but county offices to fill, the probability is that party lines will be closely drawn, as between Unionists and Democrats—or rather Copperheads.

The War Democrats have issued a call for a State Convention, in imitation of their brethren in Wisconsin. The call is signed by Gen. MCCLERNAND, Gen. BRAYMAN, Hon. JOHN DOUGHERTY, Hon. J. S. MOULTON, Hon. E. C. INGERSOLL, and many others. Of course, the semi-secesh journals denounce the movement, and raise the parrot-like cry of "Abolitionists" against these life-long Democrats. But the men engaged in it are not those to be frightened by the organs of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, here or elsewhere.

Monster Union meetings are being held in various parts of the State, and are doing much to bring out and concentrate the loyal sentiment of the people. Gen. MCCLERNAND is doing valiant service in the National cause, and will probably be our next Governor, as it is not the practice in this State to elect for a second term.

We feel much interest in the progress of the canvass in your State. It cannot be denied but that the Democrats have a strong ticket, as well as the Union men, and as the soldiers cannot vote, those of you at home will have to work all the harder for success.

As the soldiers do vote in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, we have no doubts in regard to those States. And even we consider victory certain in all of them on the home vote alone.

MORE RAILROADS.

Our Western Railroad system is not yet complete. In this State there is scarcely room for any more trunk lines, but connecting links will be required. Of this kind is the Naples and Hannibal Road—extending from the Illinois to the Mississippi—connecting the St. Joseph and the Great Western Roads on nearly a straight line. It is the old Pike county road under a new charter. The grading was nearly all done by the old Company and most of the bridging, and 60,000 ties brought upon the ground. At this point their funds gave out, and soon thereafter their chartered rights expired. Their interest, whatever it was, has been purchased by C. A. WARREN, Esq., and associates in Quincy, and some parties in Missouri, who are now going ahead with the enterprise under a new charter and a new organization. The road is 45 miles in length—13 miles shorter than the present route—and connects, by an almost air line, two important roads—the Toledo and Mississippi, or Great Western, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph. Negotiations are now in progress for the iron, and the work will soon become a "fixed fact" in our railroad system.

The road from Green Bay to Lake Superior is progressing satisfactorily. It was hoped that it might be put in running order this Fall; but the work has been unexpectedly delayed.

The construction of railroads in Minnesota has received an impulse this season from the low stage of water in the rivers. The Mississippi has not been so low for years, and it is only recently that the large-sized boats have commenced running. It has even been so low that it was impossible to float down the large timber required for bridges. This has somewhat delayed operations on some lines; but, on the whole, the work has been pushed forward with unusual vigor.

There will be ere long a line of road along or near the east bank of the Mississippi, commencing at Warren, on the Illinois Central, and extending to La Crosse, a distance of 120 miles. This road is regarded as important to the interests of Chicago. It is proposed eventually to extend this line to the Red River of the North, by way of the Winona, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. It also connects with the Southern Minnesota Railroad, to the Missouri, now in process of construction, and with a proposed line to Lake Superior.

FAIRS.

We are now in the midst of our County and State Agricultural Fairs in the West. The county fairs are being held quite as general as usual, but the attendance is not large, and the list of articles on exhibition does not equal that of former years. The horse-racing feature appears to be the most interesting, and in one instance I notice that the amount of premiums offered in this department exceeded that of all others put together. This is becoming to be a great evil, and the annual festivals of our farmers are being turned into scenes where gamblers and horse-jockeys do congregate to ply their demoralizing vocations. The professionals of the cities and towns carry off most of the premiums, so that even the excuse for the establishing of the race-course on every agricultural fair ground has little foundation in fact.

The State Fair is to be held in Decatur soon. Quite extensive preparations are being made for this, and a good show in all departments is anticipated. One of its principal features is to be the trial of agricultural implements, now of so much importance in gathering the harvests of the West.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church was held in this city last week. There was a pretty full representation present of clerical and lay delegates. Bishop WHITEHOUSE presided. On the first day two amendments to the canons were proposed, called out by the recent trial of Rev. Mr. HAGER. Rev. JOHN WILKINSON, who was mixed up with that affair, proposed to amend canon 20 so as to permit none but clergymen from acting as advocates or proctors in ecclesiastical trials. Rev. Mr. CLARKSON, of St. James' Church, Chicago, also wished to amend the canon relating to the trial of clergymen, other than Bishops. Rev. CLINTON LOCKE, of Grace Church, in this city, preached the annual sermon before the Convention. In imitation of your New-York politicians, one of our churches sent a double set of delegates, so that the Convention had a contested seat question to dispose of. The address of the Bishop was presented, containing an elaborate review of the Diocese during the past year, and suggestions in relation to the various interests which the Convention had in charge. Drs. Chase, Cummings and Strong, and Rev. W. H. Roberts, of the clergy, and Hon. S. H. Treat, Hon. H. B. Servant, and S. C. Judd and George Greene, Esqs., of the laity, were appointed delegates to the National Convention. The number of communicants in the Diocese does no exceed 4,000.

For three or four days past an equinoctial storm has prevailed in this section. Here, however, wind has been the principal element; but east of us snow has fallen. In Northern Indiana, and through Michigan, the ground was covered with a mantle of white Saturday morning. Snow fell in the Lake Superior region nearly two weeks ago. All the indications, therefore, are that we are to have an early and severe Winter. The wild fowl have been making their way southward for some time past, which is regarded as a "sign" of coming cold weather.

We hear little about the effects of the great frost. Each one has estimated his own loss, and the excitement is over. Evidence still comes in that the damage is growing less daily in the estimates which are made. It has been found, by experiment, that frost does not materially affect the quality of sorghum.

The Fall business of Chicago is enormous. Country merchants, whether they buy in New-York or here, are laying in stocks at least three times as heavy as last year. The farmers are in funds, consequently goods are in demand everywhere. I was up to Janesville, Wis., the other day, looking around. I saw a farmer and a grain buyer chaffering about an immense load of barley which the farmer had just brought in on his huge Pennsylvania wagon. The result was that he took *one hundred and five dollars* for his load. This fact will show you the "way the money goes," and give some idea of the material prosperity of the farmers of the West.

Grain is coming in quite satisfactorily. Farmers are holding back somewhat on corn, but wheat is coming forward in fair quantities. On Friday the receipts were 8,152 bbls. flour, 112,461 bushels wheat—the largest receipt for any day this season; 90,188 bushels corn, 62,765 bushels oats, 6,120 bushels rye, and 16,127 bushels barley.

Shipments have been rather heavier than usual during the past week, which have somewhat reduced the quantity in store, which is as follows: Flour, 10,200 bbls.; wheat, 469,581 bushels; corn, 626,821 bushels; oats, 314,861 bushels; rye, 39,061 bushels; barley, 32,211 bushels.

THE BREAK AT HOFFMAN'S.—We learn that the break at HOFFMAN'S is closed. Water was let in on Wednesday, and it is probable loaded boats passed that night. Yesterday morning boats were moving East and West. This information we have from S. G. CHASE, Esq., of this city. We find the following memorandum in a letter dated Fultonville, yesterday: "Commenced locking on this level at 10 A. M. to-day."—*Albany Argus 25th.*

The Navigation of the Mississippi.

A LETTER FROM GEN. F. P. BLAIR.

Gen. F. P. BLAIR has written a long letter to President LINCOLN, urging the removal of the restrictions now laid upon commerce on the Mississippi. He says:

There is no such thing as putting down the rebellion by proclamations of trade or restrictive regulations as long as men can live on corn bread, beans, beef, mutton, poultry and vegetables, and can clothe themselves in cotton and woolen clothes, and have an inexhaustible supply of material for shoes, &c. Equally futile, it seems from our experience of two years and a-half of hostilities, have been our efforts to exhaust their supplies of ammunition, arms and munitions of war. They either purchase these things for themselves, or they have them in abundance through our blockaded ports. They have not procured them from the Upper Mississippi, because, until recently, that region was, itself, in need of these articles. If, then, this region of country is already thus bountifully supplied with all articles of prime necessity, it may be asked of what value will its commerce be to the Northwest, where the chief staple is food? Before answering this question, it seems to me proper to say something of the present actual condition of affairs there, and dispel the misconception which I believe exists on that subject, and upon which is built the whole theory of the necessity of continuing, through the Treasury Department, the embargo of JEFF. DAVIS.

The entire region bordering on the Mississippi River, for a hundred miles on either bank, is free from the presence of any organized force of the rebels, and large portions of that territory are substantially embraced within our military lines—our troops hold every point on the river capable of being fortified—every point which communicates by railroad with the interior, and the river itself, with its natural affinities, and the innumerable bayous which permeate the low or bottom lands like the veins in a man's body, are open to our gunboats, which constantly patrol them and make it next to impossible for any large organized force of the enemy to approach the Mississippi, without danger of being cut off by a force thrown on their flanks or rear. I will not deny that small guerrilla bands have occasionally made their appearance on the river bank, but since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the motive of this species of warfare has been so much diminished, and the dangers to the guerrillas so much increased, that I think it may be safely asserted that they have not fired half-a-dozen hostile shots since these events, on the banks of the Mississippi.

Instead, therefore, of these regions being a country bristling with enemies, whom we must not supply, it is, in fact, clear of all hostile foes, and a vast number of the people are anxious to renew their allegiance and resume their old relations to the Government upon such terms as the Government shall dictate. This at least is my candid opinion, formed from personal observation. Is it desirable to foster this disposition on the part of the people, and which is the best course to effect that object? Shall we treat them, although not in arms, as enemies who are not to be supplied, or shall we allow them again to share the blessings of the old Government which, in an evil hour, they renounced or were forced to renounce? Which course is best calculated to conciliate them, and which is most worthy of the rulers of a great nation.

The Government policy of leaving the abandoned plantations of the rebels to loyal men, for the purpose of supplying our factories with the raw material and giving employment and support to the liberated slaves, requires that the trade should be opened in order to give these lessees the means of feeding and clothing the negroes. If this system is to take root and extend itself to such a degree as to accomplish the object sought, it cannot be the intention of the Government to feed all of the negroes so employed out of the Commissary Department, nor can it be the intention of the Government to load and embarrass an experiment in the success of which it must feel the greatest interest, with the inevitable expense and delays attending the *permit system*—a system in its very nature so fruitful of corruption as to taint and destroy every interest with which it comes in contact. It is almost impossible to conceive of any healthful or beneficial trade which can spring up under a system which requires it to be evaded in order that trade may be profitable. It is the old system which enriches the smuggler and destroys the honest dealer.

This system contains another vice, in this, that it assumes to proceed upon the principle that military necessity requires it to be put in force, and yet its execution is committed to the hands of civil officers under the orders of a different and distinct department of the Government. * * *

A consideration which I think should not be overlooked, will be found in the moral influences which would be exerted at home and abroad, by a proclamation from the President, setting free the commerce of the Mississippi. This great fact could not fail to arrest attention in foreign countries in which public opinion has been swaying to and fro on the question of recognition and intervention. It would not only arrest attention, but such a striking proof of the progress of our arms might even arrest designs which, it is not improbable, have been harbored in some quarters against us. It has been said that the capture of Richmond, the rebel capital, by our arms would exert a vast moral influence in our favor in the old world. It seems to me that with reflecting men—the men to whom the destinies of the Governments of Europe are confided—a proclamation striking off the shackles placed by Davis and his accomplices upon the navigation and commerce of the great Mississippi, would convey a far more important lesson. It would signalize the resumption of the national authority over a vast empire, and would leave even the sympathizers of the rebellion without hope for a cause thus shorn of its strength.

The West has suffered much from this rebellion, and has done its whole duty in putting it down. The railroads which have borne its produce to the Eastern marts have been enriched by the embargo laid upon the Mississippi River. It is full time that this should cease, and yet it is a matter of fact that even since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the steamboats which carried our produce to New-Orleans have been refused a permit to ship back to the Northwest cargoes of sugar, at the very moment when this staple was permitted to be shipped by sea to our Atlantic ports, to be carried thence to the West, for consumption, by railroad.

Why this discrimination? It could not be for fear that the boats and cargoes would fall into the hands of the enemy. The danger, on the high seas, from such pirates as the *Alabama* is far greater than any which has been encountered on the Mississippi since the fall of the rebel strongholds. Was it the freak, or something worse, of a Treasury agent sitting in judgment on questions of military policy? I have addressed you as the representative of a great commercial city, sorely tried by the vicissitudes of this war, but whose temporary interests have never swerved her from the support of the Government, and whose faith in the President's determination to do what is just and right will always remain unshaken.

Very respectfully, F. P. BLAIR, JR.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 9, 1863.

NOTE.—Since writing this letter, it may not be improper to remark that the guerrillas on the Mississippi have become more troublesome than at any former period since the fall of Vicksburgh. If trade had been opened on the river, is it not reasonable to suppose that the people residing along its banks would have felt an interest in putting a stop to the operations of these mauruading bands. It is well known that on the river above Memphis, the people have, at many points, made combinations to suppress the guerrillas, and where not strong enough to suppress them, they have warned the boats of danger, and this has been done from the motives of interest which these people have in the commerce of the river.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Bermuda papers contain the following interesting items from late West Indies and Demerara journals:—

DEMERARA.

Much anxiety is being felt in the Colony in consequence of many of the immigrants lately imported leaving there for the neighboring colony of Surinam.

The Natural History Society has had an exhibition of a collection of specimens on the Natural History of the Colony. It was opened on the 1st of August. The collection was most extensive and interesting. On the first day of meeting the medals and honorable mentions awarded by the jurors at the late International Exhibition, London, were presented to the successful exhibitors by the Hon. WILLIAM WALKER, chairman of the committee.

BARBADOS.

The severe drouth which has prevailed, and which had caused serious forebodings for the safety of the young crops, had happily terminated in copious showers of rain, which had not only thoroughly saturated the soil but supplied the ponds with water.

ANTIGUA.

This island was suffering from a long and severe drouth which had previously afflicted the colony, and it was feared that unless speedily relieved by refreshing showers the consequences would be most fatal for the next year's crop. Friday, the 21st ult., was, by the Governor's proclamation, observed as a general day of humiliation and prayer; business was everywhere suspended, and all the various churches and chapels were open for special religious services in supplication of the Divine mercy.

JAMAICA.

It was rumored that the Duke of BUCKINGHAM was to be appointed Governor of the Island. There is a strong feeling expressed to increase the income of the Governor by £2,000 or £3,000 per annum, "so as to insure the appointment of a gentleman of ability and influence."

A meeting had been held at Montego Bay at which were magistrates, ministers of religion and merchants, to take into consideration the conduct of Hon. Justice CARGILL in his judicial capacity. It was resolved, "That this meeting view with alarm the administration of justice as instanced at the last July Circuit Court for the Parish of St. James, held before Mr. Justice CARGILL, when criminals found guilty of serious offences against the peace, were in no instance condemned to imprisonment."

—An enterprising rebel artist recently took "views" of the ruins of Fort Sumter while the 11 and 15-inch shell were pouring in, and then quietly photographed the *Ironsides* and two monitors which were at work.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Interesting Particulars of the Capture of Little Rock.

Brisk Skirmishing Before the Occupation.

Four Guns and Large Quantities of Ammunition Captured.

A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10, gives interesting particulars of the occupation of that place. The Arkansas River was crossed upon a pontoon bridge eight miles below Little Rock. Gen. DAVIDSON's column effected the passage after some opposition by the enemy, who destroyed two steamers to prevent their falling into the hands of our forces, and the column was formed by giving Col. RITTER's brigade, with STRONG's and LOVEJOY's mountain howitzers, the advance; Col. MERRILL's brigade, with HADLEY's battery, the centre; and Col. RITTER's brigade, with CLARKSON's battery, the rear.

At the moment of Gen. DAVIDSON's crossing the river, Gen. STEELE, whose columns had been massed near at hand in readiness, started with infantry. Col. CLAY took a cavalry brigade and very powerful batteries, and assaulted the rebel works upon the north bank of the river, where it was believed that PRICE, in largely superior numbers, awaited an attack. No enemy was encountered, PRICE having evacuated the works and crossed his rebel forces to the south side of the stream, with the purpose of overwhelming DAVIDSON.

The former mouth of Bayou Fouche, five miles below Little Rock, was reached by Gen. DAVIDSON's advance brigade about 1 o'clock. There is a sand bar about a thousand yards in width and two miles long between the bank and channel of the river. The crossing of the bayou is very fine, but the road bears off and follows up the left bank about a mile, crossing upon a levee, by which the bayou is turned from its bed into a swamp.

Leaving the road at this point, the head of the column pushed up close under the bluff bank, with dense forests upon the immediate left. There had been skirmishing at the crossing of the bayou, and the rebels had fallen back before our line of skirmishers in the woods. Skirmishers advanced through the timber until they met with a heavy fire in flank from the enemy upon the opposite side of the bayou, when they halted. The column supporting the skirmishers in the woods were still advancing, and pushed on slowly until almost half a mile in advance of the main body. Companies B and H, of the Tenth Illinois, were in advance, STRONG's and LOVEJOY's howitzers following fifty yards behind, the remaining ten companies of the Tenth following. When almost half a mile ahead, they were suddenly greeted by heavy volleys of musketry from the woods upon their left, and some drift wood directly in front. Lieut.-Col. STUART, in command of the Tenth Illinois, was stunned by a ball upon the first volley, and fell to the ground. His regiment receiving the fire on the flank, was much disordered. Saddle after saddle was emptied, and the advance companies came tumbling back over the batteries, followed by the rebels, who swarmed from their hiding places, and, with a savage cry, made a grand rush for the guns.

Completely disordered by the suddenness of the attack, and what they conceived to be the loss of the Colonel, the regiment fell back with great precipitancy until checked by Gen. DAVIDSON, who dashed among them and rallied them once more into line, while under the enemy's fire. The howitzers were soon at work and succeeded in firing about a dozen rounds of shell and spherical case into the midst of the assailants, as they rushed *en masse* across the open space before them. Abandoned by its supports, the whole battery was in imminent danger of capture, and an effort was made by the cannoneers to withdraw. The horses had suffered severely, and only two guns could be drawn off in the usual manner. Four more of them were run off by hand.

The section of LOVEJOY's, nearest the woods, was captured by the enemy, but only after every man belonging to them had been killed or wounded. The Lieutenant himself was wounded while endeavoring to keep the enemy from one of his guns with his sabre, while two of his men, both of whom were subsequently mortally wounded, were endeavoring to draw it off. He was left on the field, but managed to crawl far enough away for an ambulance to reach him. Only one of the caissons belonging to these two guns was captured.

The Tenth Illinois, taking to the cover of a point of timber, swept before them with a merciless shower of bullets which prevented the rebels from following up and carrying all the guns, which were being withdrawn by hand, and drove them away from the other caissons. The remaining six howitzers were brought into position on the sand bar, HADLEY's heavy guns behind these, both supported by MERRIAM's brigade, and a vigorous fire poured into the woods where rebels were lying.

The whole of GLOVER's brigade was dismounted, and formed in the line under cover of the bank. Two mounted and two dismounted squadrons of the First Iowa were detailed to support STRONG's howitzers, which were to be held as army reserve on the right. MERRIAM's brigade, with the remainder of LOVEJOY's howitzers and HADLEY's guns, were withdrawn, and sent up on the left of the bayou, and soon found the enemy in heavy force in front. The brigade dismounted, and deployed as skirmishers, and batteries brought forward into position. Half an hour's close fighting resulted in MERRIAM gaining ground as far as the advance of GLOVER's brigade, which, keeping pace by a right wheel, had advanced its left through the woods until the whole brigade was brought into line parallel with that of MERRIAM, completing the line to the river.

Our reserve, as well as the right of our line, were now exposed to an enfilading fire from the opposite side of the river, and dense clouds of dust gave proof of the presence of troops in that quarter. It scarcely seemed probable that STEELE could have advanced so far and nothing heard from him. Amid this most painful uncertainty the whole line was ordered to advance, and was soon greeted with an angry volley of musketry, rolling from one extreme to the other, and mingling with the sound of artillery as the action became general.

Fortune seemed to favor us, for, as soon as our line was developed, nearly all of STEELE's batteries, having taken a concealed position upon the opposite side of the river, wheeled into action. The contest was close and resistance of the enemy stubborn. So desperately did they dispute every foot of ground over which we advanced that at 5 o'clock we were still two miles distant from Little Rock.

Information had been received from Gen. STEELE that there was no force in his front, and consequently PRICE's whole force was upon our side of the river. Evidently the whole of it had not been brought into action, and preparation must be immediately made to meet it. In case PRICE should bring all against us, the best possible precautionary means of this kind must be the occupancy of the city. Time was everything, and Gen. DAVIDSON now brought up RUTTER's brigade, which, up to this time, had not been engaged. The First Missouri, by a gallant sabre charge, drove the enemy from a corn-field, and dismounting, deployed as skirmishers to relieve MOORE's and GLOVER's brigades, which were setting down and exhausted by a four miles] fight. The Third Iowa and Thirteenth Illinois were then ordered to charge with drawn swords, and enter the town at all hazards. Lieut.-Col. CALDWELL, Gen. DAVIDSON's Chief of Staff, accompanied the head of the column, which was at once placed in rapid motion, galloping up the road, regardless of a close fire of sharpshooters poured upon them from every covert, and drove the gunners from the 64-pounder which had been annoying STEELE, before they could fire a train prepared to blow up the magazine; and, with shouts which made the streets resound again, dashed into the city, driving out a superior force of rebel cavalry, who did not care to feel the onset of drawn sabres which were going through the dense clouds of dust in which our advance was enveloped.

Information was received after entering the city that Gen. CABELL, from the Fort Smith country, with 5,500 cavalry and mounted infantry and two full batteries, was hurrying forward to participate in the battle, and that for some time previous to the charge of RUTTER's brigade they had been obliqueing to the right, where their nearest batteries were posted, leaving a space upon the left which CABELL was to occupy. It was probably the intention, as soon as CABELL came up, to mass a heavy force upon our left, and pour in resistless numbers upon our rear. The timely charge frustrated the plan. CABELL's Adjutant-General, proceeding in the advance some distance, was entering one side of the town as RUTTER's brigade dashed in on the other. He was hotly pursued by some of our cavalry, but succeeded in escaping, and giving CABELL notice of our presence, the column was wheeled about and marched back toward Fort Smith, and compelled to make a great detour in order to join PRICE's retreating forces.

The charge of RUTTER's brigade determined the issue of the day. Instead of turning Gen. DAVIDSON's flank, PRICE found his own turned, and, withdrawing his forces through the woods, he gained the Arkadelphia road, upon which his trains had been moved for several hours, and took up the line of retreat southward.

Pursuit was impossible, as the men have been in saddle since early daylight, and neither man nor beast had anything to eat or drink. The horses are literally tired out and require rest. A force will be organized this evening, under command of Col. MERRIAM, and will take the road in the morning.

Gen. STEELE reached the river opposite the city in advance of our column, and, by judicious use of his batteries, materially contributed to its success, as well as saved it from loss.

Our loss is comparatively light. Sixty killed and severely wounded probably covers it.

The rebel loss must have been more serious than ours, but most of their dead and all their wounded were removed as they fell back, and are said to be in houses near the field.

Maj. CORLEY, commanding DOBBIN's regiment, was struck by a fragment of shell and died in a couple of days from the wound.

PRICE commenced evacuating his works as soon as the telegraph informed him of our crossing. He was fearful of a demonstration upon his depot, six miles west of the city, where he had 600 wagons parked, and had sent about one-half his forces here. DAVIDSON fought and whipped the remainder.

LATER.

LITTLE ROCK, Friday, Sept. 11.

A strong cavalry force, under command of Col. MERRILL, left at daylight this morning, in pursuit of the enemy, retreating along the Arkadelphia road. CLARKSON's and HADLEY's batteries and STRONG's and LOVEJOY's howitzers promptly accompanied the expedition. Heavy cannonading had been heard during the day, and it is reported that MERRILL will be able to render a good account of himself.

Gen. STEELE's advance was so rapid that he was able to save two or three bridges fired by PRICE in his flight. They will be repaired during the day. The General and his Staff are already in the city, having crossed in skiffs.

As an acknowledgment of his gallant conduct during the day, Gen. STEELE, as soon as he entered Little Rock, placed Gen. DAVIDSON in command of all the troops in the city and vicinity, and intrusted to him the municipal and police regulations of the place.

Soon after our forces entered last evening, C. P. BORTROUD, Mayor of the city, formally surrendered it. We captured two 64-pounders, one 24, and three 12 pounders. The arsenal was uninjured, and the magazines contain about a ton of powder, and several thousand pounds of fixed ammunition.

Preparations had been making to blow up magazines and fire the arsenal, but the entry of our troops was so sudden that all such designs were frustrated. The Penitentiary is uninjured, but the convicts were removed at such short notice as to leave their supper standing untasted upon the tables, and the clothing and bedding of the prisoners and officers in their respective apartments. Seven gunboats were destroyed—the *P. W. Bluff, Gen. Ashley, Julia Roan, San Francisco, Leon, Arkansas* and *Thalequah*. Four others were not destroyed—the *Alma, Stonewall* and *Ben. Corson*, and a ferry-boat.

The rebels burned the gunboat *Pontchartrain*, formerly the steamer *Lizzie Simmonds*. She was being plated with railroad iron, and not yet completed.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE RAMS.

HOW THE TORIES TAKE IT.

From the London Herald, Sept. 12.

We have good reason to believe that the Government has committed itself to an overt act in the affair of the steam rams built at Birkenhead. We are informed that Earl RUSSELL, on Wednesday, dispatched, *by written missive, a positive order to Messrs. Laird to prevent these vessels leaving their yards without an ample explanation of their destination, and a sustainable reference to the owner or owners for whom they are constructed.* The Foreign Office has thus distinctly pledged itself to the Federal policy which has been imposed upon it. Without regard to the explicit and simple provisions of the existing laws of the country, without regard to the general sense of fairness and equity, which animates the English nation in its rendering and translation of the Foreign Enlistment act, Lord PALMERSTON, or, rather Earl RUSSELL, leading his more aged Premier, has determined to exercise a power that could only be delegated by the assembled Legislature of the land. It is asserted that this step of prohibition has been resolved upon and carried out solely because, at the present juncture, "time is thought to be precious to the Confederates." Apprehensive that these steam-rams may at once be used to reinforce the Confederate navy, the Cabinet has acted directly as a partisan, and has agreed to follow the fashion of the American Bench, and proceed upon "presumption" and "suspicion." *It is now affirmed, moreover, that the French Ambassador has been appealed to as to the possibility or non-possibility of a French subject having ordered vessels of this stamp of an English ship-builder. There is declared to have come a proper official reply from His Excellency that no French subject has any legal right to possess, or purchase vessels-of-war, either for himself or on behalf of others.* Earl RUSSELL, it is said, argues to himself that these vessels could only be vessels for the warlike purposes of a State or an individual. His Lordship holds that Messrs. LAIRD are bound to declare—and sustain on unimpeachable testimony such declaration—the Government for whom the steam rams have been built. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs is also of opinion that if it is pleaded that these vessels are for an individual owner, native or foreign, that individual could only be a privateer or a pirate. And it is on these grounds that the Government has made up its mind. *At any rate the English Government is now firmly resolved to try the question in a court of law, and, if amerced for damages, to make an appeal for support to the House of Commons.*

There can be no doubt that the member for Birkenhead, who is a man of action, of high spirit and undaunted temper, will take up the challenge. His business, in his eyes, is not to be at the mercy of the Foreign Office. So marked an obedience to the pressure from the Federal Government will have to be thoroughly explained and accounted for, and the bureaux of the Foreign Office will have to yield up and publish some very peculiar correspondence before the whole secret of this extraordinary step is to be thoroughly understood by the public.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON ANXIOUS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Although the losses, mishaps and sufferings endured by the French expeditionary corps during the first part of the campaign in Mexico may be considered in great measure effaced and compensated by subsequent triumphs and final success, it is by no means certain that the ruler of France does not still occasionally ask himself the oft-repeated question: "*Que diable allais-je faire dans cette galère?*"

Although the great unpopularity that at one time attached to that intervention may thus be dying away by reason of the circumstances above recited, the French Government by no means sees the end of its difficulties, and perhaps its anxieties with respect to the Mexican affair were never more serious than at the present moment. It denies, and I believe with truth, that it has received protest or remonstrance from the United States Government with respect to its interference in Mexico, and to its attempt to establish there an Empire with a European Prince at its head. But, although nothing of this kind has yet officially passed, *there is reason for expecting that it will do so, perhaps at an early date*, especially if the tide of success continues to set in favor of the Federals. The reasonable conviction is entertained in high quarters here, and is shared by the Mexicans themselve, that there will be little security for the territory, or duration of the new Empire, unless a broad barrier can be interposed between it and the encroaching spirit of the American Federation. *That barrier would be found in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, which having already a vast territory, far greater than it requires for its population, would readily enough recognize and guarantee the new Mexican State, especially if some inducement were offered to it by France.* Had the French been able, as last year it was sanguinely anticipated would be the case, to bring matters in Mexico to their present point several months ago, when the Confederate arms were in the ascendant, and the Confederate cause looked bright and hopeful, the difficulty now existing would have been much diminished, and it is probable that the Emperor NAPOLEON, who, it is well known, now considers that it was a mistake to recognize the blockade of the Southern ports, would then have recognized the Southern Confederacy. But matters have changed since then, and there is no concealing the fact that the prospects of the Confederates have got much worse, and *that a mere recognition, unaccompanied by the opening of the ports or some other material succor, would not be of much use to them.* The question, then, for the French Government lies between giving them such assistance as would necessarily involve it in a war with the Northern Union, or allowing them to be overcome and so compromising the future of the Mexican State, which it is now in the act of establishing, and which it may, indeed, almost be said to have created out of social and political chaos. The objections to any step leading to a war with the United States are great and evident. Among the chief of them may be set down the difficulty and enormous expense of carrying on a conflict at such a distance, the unpopularity in France of such a war, the cry that would be got up by the opposition against French arms being applied to the maintenance of slavery. This is the immediatee evil; the other, although somewhat more remote and less positive, is evidently looked upon here as one most urgent to guard against. The Federal Government may as yet have taken no official step in the matter, but numerous private letters from America express the strong dissatisfaction there felt with the proceedings of France in Mexico, *and the conviction that the Government of Washington reckons on not allowing the arrangements that have been made to remain long without very serious notice.* The position the French Government finds itself in is difficult and delicate, and you may depend that the Mexican affair is at this moment the principal subject of its thoughts and anxieties.

The papers say that Count DE MONTHOLON, formerly Consul-General at New-York, will shortly proceed to Mexico as French Minister resident. The Mexican Minister in Paris will be, it is expected, Señor HIDALGO, who has been Secretary to Mexican Legations in Madrid and Paris, and who is one of the members of the deputation charged to offer the Mexican Crown to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

The religious element has been most important in bringing about the intervention of France, and it is well known that the same high female influence which was strained to the very utmost last year on behalf of the Papacy was also zealously exerted in favor of the Almonte party in Mexico.

WHY THE AMERICANS OBJECT.

The *Opinione Nationale* of the 7th inst., contains the following article of peculiar interest at this moment, when the kindred measures of overthrow of Republican Government in Mexico, and the hinted recognition of the rebels, are exciting such lively discussion on both sides of the Atlantic:

"The journal *La France*," it says, "cannot manage to comprehend why our presence in the United States is disagreeable to the United States. The reason, however, is simple enough. It is generally preferable to have small States for neighbors rather than too powerful ones. We, certainly, have no desire to conquer Belgium or Holland. However, if it should please England to establish herself in those two countries, and especially, to proclaim the Republic there, the Imperial Government would, perhaps, be of disagreeable temperament enough to feel very little satisfaction, and to find that its neighborly relations had gained very little by this change.

We have equal doubts as to whether the United States will be very favorably impressed by the vehemence and assiduity with which the supporters of the expedition to Mexico ask for the recognition of the independence of the South; they might take it into their heads that, if the French flag were not floating in Mexico, the idea of recognizing the South would never have been conceived by a French journalist.

Finally, even admitting that the United States are wrong in feeling dissatisfied, it still appears incontestible that they are so, and upon us devolves the task of inquiring what pressing and imperative interest calls upon us to seek new enemies away in America when in an enterprise that touches our honor, our interests as well as our most lively sympathies, we have not yet found in Europe a single great Power disposed to act with us.

We see the quantity of money spent, certain embarrassments for the future, a subject of deep satisfaction to England. We still admit some demonstration of the advantages which France, (we do not mean the paper of that name,) is about to derive from all this."

AD. GUEROULT.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

From the London Times Sept. 10.

After all that can be said, we fear it cannot be denied that the North have gained unquestionable and serious advantages, and that the South, considered at least as a belligerent Power, is in a critical and dangerous condition. Its seaports are being taken, its armies are being driven back, and its means of communication with abroad more and more curtailed. However it may be accounted for, the fact of gold being at 230 must mean ruinously high prices, and ruinously high prices must mean more or less exhaustion. The consumption of men may be nearly equal on both sides, but it must be vastly greater in proportion in a population of ten millions than in one of twenty. After all, the question is not who fights best, but who can fight the longest and the strongest.

How English Opinion is Enlightened.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES ON JUDGE BETTS.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from New-York on the subject of the *Peterhoff* case, says:

"It would be well, however, for Earl RUSSELL and the British public to know that Judge BETTS, in the first place, is not a functionary of the rank of such men as Lord STOWELL or Dr. LUSHINGTON, but an attorney, elected to the office for a term by universal suffrage, and paid by a salary that would have no attractions for a third-rate, much less for a leading professional advocate; and in the second place, that no reporters regularly attend his court, and that no official record whatever is kept of the proceedings or the judgments delivered. The Judge keeps his own notes, and such professional gentlemen as are employed in the several cases doubtless preserve a private record of the proceedings. But beyond this there is nothing to show the exact terms or phraseology of any judgment that may be delivered, or the evidence on which it may be founded. As these decisions become precedents, it is obvious that it is highly important to the commercial public of Great Britain and other countries that there should be some official record of them. But there is none. Thus, to a considerable extent, the fancy or caprice of Judge BETTS, whose professional status is not superior to that of a police magistrate in London, may decide upon the most delicate questions of International law, without other remedy open to the aggrieved owners of ships and cargoes than a costly and protracted appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Every statement in this paragraph is untrue.

1. The Judge is not "elected by universal suffrage," but is appointed by the President of the United States, by the advice and consent of the Senate

2. He does not hold office "for a term," but for life, and is not subject to removal except on conviction by the Senate on an impeachment by the House of Representatives. His tenure is more independent than that of any judge in England. The English Superior Judges may be removed by the King on an address voted by a mere majority in Parliament, and their inferior judges hold at will.

3. Judge BETTS was not an "Attorney," as the English use that term, but a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court and a Counsellor of high standing.

4. It is not true that "no official record whatever is kept of the proceedings or judgments delivered." Judge BETTS' court is a Court of Record. A careful and extended official record is kept of all the proceedings and of the judgment. The correspondent of the *Times* can obtain an authenticated copy of all the proceedings and of the judgment in the Peterhoff case, made from the records. Not only are all the original papers kept on file, including the judgment or decree, but there is a bound volume in which all these are written out.

5. It is not true that beyond the private notes of the judge and of counsel "there is nothing to show the exact terms or phraseology of any judgment that may be delivered." On the contrary, the decree in a Prize Cause, in the District Court, is always written out and signed by the judge, and gives the conclusions of facts and law to which the Court has arrived, so that, all tribunals before which the decree may be cited, may know the grounds on which the decision rests.

6. It is not true that beyond the private notes of the Judge and of counsel, "there is nothing to show.... the evidence on which the decree may be founded." All the evidence is in writing, and is not only strictly preserved on the files of the Court, but copied out at length in the record. Unlike a Court of common law, the Prize Court enters the evidence on its record.

7. "But there is none" (no official record.) On the contrary, there is a file of originals and a copy in the record of every act of the Court, of all the evidence and of the decree, with the grounds on which it is founded.

8. It is not true that Judge BETTS' "professional *status* is not superior to that of a Police magistrate in London." On the contrary, beside the independence of his tenure of office, he has, being *ex officio* Judge of the Circuit as well as of the District Court, jurisdiction in all causes which can be tried in Federal Courts. He can try for treason, piracy and murder. Sitting in the Circuit Court, he, with one other Judge, has *final* jurisdiction in all capital cases, where the Court is not equally divided. There is no appeal or Writ of Error beyond that Court. He can try alone all criminal cases of Federal jurisdiction not capital. He has jurisdiction over all Admiralty and maritime causes, public or private, of whatever magnitude, and all Revenue suits, and all suits for forfeitures, confiscations and penalties. In the Circuit Court he has jurisdiction over all equity suits that are triable in Federal Courts, and suits under the patent and copyright laws, whatever their magnitude. In one word, he has jurisdiction over all cases at common law, equity or admiralty, civil or criminal, public or private, whatever their magnitude, which are triable in Federal Courts, with power to issue prerogative writs of *mandamus* and *quo warranto*. In some of these causes his decision is final, and in a large portion of them, including all capital cases, he is one of two Judges whose united decision is final.

9. It is not true that "he is not a functionary of the rank of such men as Lord STOWELL and Dr. LUSHINGTON," if the writer means official rank. The two Courts of which he is Judge, *ex officio*, have a jurisdiction far wider and embracing a far greater variety of causes, touching life, liberty and property, and touching constitutional and international law, than has ever been confided in England to any Court, except the House of Lords.

10. Against the decision of Judge BETTS there is "no other remedy....than a costly and protracted appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States." What would the writer have said if there had been no appeal to the Supreme Court? "Costly and protracted." This from an Englishman? The appeal is not half so costly as the appeal to the Privy Council in England. It is not "protracted." To prevent costs and delays, the last Congress abolished the appeal to the Circuit Court, and permitted a single appeal at once to the Court of final resort; and the Supreme Court gives precedence to Prize Causes. The rule in England as to appeals is the same. A prize cause is heard first by one judge in the court of original jurisdiction, and "against his decision there is no remedy but an appeal" to the Privy Council.

11. It is not true that there are no reports of the decisions of Judge BETTS. The decisions in all cases in the Circuit Court, and in all cases of magnitude and public interest in the District Court, are written out by the Judge himself, and published from his manuscript in the daily journals, and the law magazines, sometimes in separate pamphlets and sometimes in volumes. There are three volumes of the reports of the decisions of Judge BETTS alone, in the District Court in Admiralty.

How could more false statements be crowded into the same space? When we consider that the writer resides in New-York, and is addressing the whole civilized world on the most delicate subjects, about which there is the utmost sensitiveness, with the danger of irritating parties into a war, does charity require us to call these mistakes? Are they not wilful ignorance or wilful falsehood?

The Ironsides at Charleston.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S DISPATCH.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Sept. 15, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I inclose herewith the reports concerning the part taken by the *Ironsides* in some of the recent actions, and concur with Capt. ROWAN in the estimate he takes of the services of the ship and ship's company, in which I consider himself as most conspicuous.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

CAPT. ROWAN'S DISPATCH.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NEW IRONSIDES, OFF FORT WAGNER, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 10, 1863.

SIR: The *Weehawken* being hard aground on the pass between Sumter and Cumming's Point, the batteries from Fort Moultrie opened upon her. In obedience to orders, I moved this ship up (casting off the *Memphis*, which was at the time supplying me with shell,) Buoy No. 37 interposing my ship and completely covering the *Weehawken* from the fire of the enemy. The moment we anchored and commenced swinging head on to Fort Moultrie, the enemy opened fire upon us, which was terrific.

Fortunately, however, we succeeded in getting her port broadside to bear by the time they had gotten our range. We opened slowly at first to get range on Moultrie, when I directed a very spirited and concentrated fire on that fort, which compelled it to slacken. We also directed our attention to the forts between Moultrie and Beauregard. One of the heaviest guns on these was dismounted, and the fire of the others sensibly slackened. I then directed one gun to continue rapid fire on each of these forts and directed the remaining fire to open on Moultrie.

The fire of all the forts slackened down to an occasional gun, when I directed a slow fire to be kept up. The moment the enemy discovered this, he jumped from behind his sand-bags and opened rapidly. I renewed our rapid fire and silenced him again.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the fine bearing, zeal and gallantry of the divisional officers: Lieut. H. B. Robeson, Acting Master Geo. W. Domett, Acting Master John M. Skillings, Acting Ensign Charles W. Howard, and Ensign Benjamin H. Porter.

The Captains of guns and their spirited crews have my warmest thanks for the splendid manner in which they handled their guns. Paymaster RUSSELL has my thanks for great zeal and ability in command of the powder and shell division. I particularly recommend to your notice and that of the Department the services of Lieut.-Commander BELKNAP, to whose zeal and ability as Executive officer I am so much indebted for his untiring efforts to make the ship efficient in every department, and for his fine judgment and bearing in carrying out my orders as commander of the gun deck during the fourteen times that this ship has been under the fire of the enemy's batteries.

The pilot, Mr. BENJ DORRY, merits my thanks for the able manner in which he has handled this ship, particularly in working her up to Moultrie in the night, without lights, bearings or compass.

I inclose herewith the report of Mr. BISHOP, carpenter, detailing the injuries.

I am happy to say I have but few casualties. The Surgeon's report of them is inclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ROWAN, Captain Commanding.
To Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

Another Letter from Vallandigham.

HIS VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S HABEAS CORPUS PROCLAMATION.

WINDSOR, C. W., Sept. 17, 1863.

To the President of the Democratic Mass Meeting at Carthage, Ohio:

Since writing to the mass Convention at Dayton to-day, the monstrous proclamation of the President has appeared, suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and thus declaring martial law, throughout the United States, in every one, and every part of every one of them, and in all their territories. It comes without previous warning. It is announced at a time when the successes of the Federal armies and the reverses of the Confederates are greater than at any period since the beginning of the war; at a time when the lines of the former are more extended and of the latter more contracted and further removed from the original frontier than ever before, and at a time when, according to the Secretary of State, the rebellion is at last almost crushed out. It appears in the midst of no riot, tumult or other popular convulsion anywhere in the States always true to the Union, and no preparation for any; and when even the odious "conscription" is being executed quietly, and without resistance wherever announced. It is to continue "during the rebellion"—the President being the sole judge and arbiter of how long the rebellion shall be deemed to last. At such a time, and under such circumstances, it can have but one object—*the pending elections this Fall, but especially the Presidential canvass of* 1864. It is, indeed, the full development of that of which I have so often warned the people of Ohio and of the United States—the great conspiracy against constitutional liberty and free popular government—the establishment of a "formal and proclaimed despotism" in your midst. On, that the warning voice, feeble though it was, which two years ago, in the beginning of this great struggle, in accents earnest as ever issued from human lips, cried aloud to the people that, one by one, their liberties were about to perish, and that anarchy first and a strong government afterwards—no more State lines, no more State governments, but a consolidated monarchy, or vast centralized military despotism, must all follow in the history of the future, as in the history of the past they had centuries before been written. But that voice found no echo then, save in the columns and corridors of the Capitol. To-day it is lifted up again. And hereafter let no man tell you—least of all, the sentinels upon your watchtowers—that there is no danger, no ground for alarm or apprehension. To-day your President is in form, as for two years and more he has been in fact, a MILITARY DICTATOR. The most incredulous may see at last that the issue is, indeed, whether there shall any longer be Constitution and law in the United States, other than the will, unknown or expressed, of the President; whether freedom of person, of the Press, of speech, free political assemblages and a free ballot, shall any more exist among us, and whether the people shall hereafter, as heretofore, choose the Legislatures and Chief Executives of the State and Federal Governments. Shall there be free State elections any longer, or another Presidential election of any sort? Shall popular government, or a despotism, unlimited by law and uncontrolled by judicial Courts, henceforth prevail in the United States? This now, men of Ohio, more than ever, is the issue before you. The revolutionary purpose of the Administration to perpetuate, by intimidation or force, its power in the States and in the general Government, stands now fully revealed. Next after this declaration of martial law, will follow the armed seizure and occupation of your State by Federal troops, to intimidate or overpower you at the polls. But this monstrous purpose will not and cannot be executed, except that the people cringe or cower before the threat or the attempted execution. The time, therefore, has now arrived for the renewed, solemn, inexorable declaration and pledge, by the people to each other, through the Press and in public assemblages, that they mean to maintain their liberties at every hazard, and to have and to hold free elections, *peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must*. By the Constitution of Ohio no soldier or marine of the United States can gain a residence or become a citizen and elector of the State by being stationed within her limits. By the law of England, and by a provident statute of Pennsylvania, all troops are required to be removed to a prescribed distance—not less than one mile—from the place of holding an election; and this, too, is the spirit at least of our own laws. Every qualified elector of Ohio has the right freely, and without molestation of any kind, to vote the ticket of his choice, and if Federal or State troops be present to molest or intimidate—no matter under what pretext—it is the right of the citizens and the duty of the civil officers and of the militia to disperse or arrest the offenders, and to use whatever force may be necessary for that purpose. I counsel you, one and all, to stand by the Union, maintain the Constitution, support the Government, and obey the laws; but in the name, and by the memory of your fathers, and as you would secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your children, I invoke you to defend the right of election and the ballot-box, by all the means which the exigencies of the case may demand. The hour of your trial has at last come. Be firm and be ready. And God grant that the spirit of the patriots, and freemen of other ages and countries, of the heroes of Greece and Rome, the spirit of BRUCE and TELL, of HAMPDEN and SYDNEY, of HENRY and WASHINGTON, and JACKSON, may be found to survive yet in the men of the present generation in America; and thus that both the form and the substance of Constitutional liberty and free popular Government, be still preserved and made secure among us.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

An Interesting Letter from a Son of Senator Harris.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following graphic private letter, written by a son of Senator HARRIS, of this State:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, KNOXVILLE,
Tenn., Sunday, Sept. 6, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: Our troops entered this place on the 2d inst., without opposition on the part of the rebels, who fled at our approach. A rapid march of 250 miles over mountain roads, made with artillery, infantry and cavalry, was deemed next to impossible by the rebel Gen. BUCKNER, and before he was aware of it our columns were precipitating themselves down the southern slopes of the mountains, with trains of supplies following almost at a trot. It was the most beautiful march of the war. We were surprised at it—the rebels still more so—they did not know where to look for us, and as we came upon them by several different roads, they overestimated our force, magnifying it to an army of from 60,000 to 100,000 men, and, without the slightest attempt at resistance, retreated southward, crossed the Holston River, and burned the London bridge, 1,800 feet long, to prevent pursuit.

From time to time during our march I have written you about our ride through Kentucky, but it was not to be compared in interest to that which we made through East Tennessee. The country is wild and unsettled until you approach Knoxville. We marched from 25 to 30 miles a day, and slept at night sometimes under a tent, sometimes under a fly, and once we bivouacked in a rain that wet us all through. Gen. BURNSIDE had not so much as an overcoat, but with his saddle for a pillow he lay down and we followed suit. I was fortunate enough to have my horse-blanket and the cape of my overcoat. We were so tired that we slept like bricks, as we did every night, and the first thing I saw the next morning was the General making a fire and every one of the Staff still asleep around him.

As we approached the settled part of the country we were greeted everywhere with shouts for the Union, cheers for the old flag, and the most unmistakable evidences of loyalty. At every house the entire family would appear, often with buckets of fresh water and fruit for the welcome Yankees, and some of the people would scarcely ask for the pay for the forage which we had seized to feed our animals, although the corn we had taken was all they had to look to for their Winter's food. Sometimes the Stars and Stripes would be carried out to the gate of the door-yard by one of the girls, and the General and Staff would take off their hats, while the escort following gave three cheers. Old gray-haired men would come out and seize the General's hand, bidding him God speed, and men would flock in at every halt to be armed and join us. The sufferings of these people have been terrible. I have seen them come from the caves of the mountains, where they have been hiding from the rebels for months.

I have seen widows and orphans whose husbands and brothers and fathers have been murdered because they were Union men—*no other crime* being alleged. All kinds of atrocities have been committed. Death in the most horrid forms has been visited upon every man who dared show himself, in this part of the country, unarmed in the rebel cause.

"Glory be to God, the Yankees have come!" "The Flag's come back to Tennessee!" Such were the welcomes all along the road, and as we entered Knoxville it was past all description. The people seemed frantic with joy. I never knew what the *Love of Liberty* was before. After two years of servitude under the most tyrannical despotism, they now hold up their heads and thank God they are free. The old flag has been hidden in mattresses and under carpets. It now floats to the breeze at every staff in East Tennessee. Ladies wear it—carry it—wave it. Little children clap their hands and kiss it.

Can you imagine the effect of this on me? Suppose you walked down street, after riding 250 miles on horseback, with a sabre on one side and a pistol on the other, and every man, woman and child would bow to you with a glad smile of welcome, or shake hands with you and say God bless you? I could go on much longer, but I can't do justice to the subject. My heart is so full, and I am so thankful to Almighty God for this bloodless and yet glorious victory, that I will not attempt to say any more on the subject.

I have been doing all sorts of duty on the Staff. I have got over a hundred wagon loads of ammunition safely over the mountains, and 5,000 stand of arms for the recruits that are constantly flocking to our standard. I have been on topographical duty, and made a satisfactory map of the country for the General. I have acted Aid-de-Camp, used up one horse and tired out another in carrying orders at speed, and am willing to do anything that Gen. BURNSIDE wishes me to do.

The Flag Presentation to the Iron Brigade

LETTERS FROM GENS. HOOKER, M'CLELLAN AND MCDOWELL.

The following letters were recently read at the flag presentation to the Iron brigade:

FROM GEN. HOOKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

W. Y. Selleck, Esq., Military Agent for Wisconsin:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 9th inst., informing me that, on the Anniversary of the battle of Antietam, a flag will be presented to the First brigade, First division, First corps, Army of the Potomac, in behalf of the citizens of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, and concluding with the request that, if convenient, I will honor those gallant soldiers with my presence on the occasion, was duly received.

The glorious regiments composing this brigade were of my immediate command at South Mountain and Antietam, and bore a conspicuous part in both of those battles, as indeed they have on all the fields on which they have fought. I have seen and heard nothing but good of them. Ever valient in their encounters with the enemy, and ever faithful and devotedly loyal in preparing for them, in our early associations, their conduct and character inspired in me a profound respect, and if I am prevented by pressing engagements from participating with you in paying homage to these brave men, I beg to assure you and them it proceeds from no want of sympathy in all that relates to them, or lack of gratitude and admiration of their cheerfully rendered services, irrespective of leaders, parties or places. With a clear appreciation of the principles involved in the pending struggle, they have been as true to them as the old Guard ever was to NAPOLEON.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-Gen.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

W. Y. Selleck, Esq., Indian Agent for Wisconsin:

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind invitation of the 9th was received this evening.

I regret that it is impossible for me to visit the Army of the Potomac, even for the purpose of participating in a ceremony so interesting as the presentation of colors to the gallant Northwestern Brigade.

It happens to be precisely one year, to-day, since I first saw them in action, at South Mountain, and with the recollection of their superb bearing, brought thus freshly to my mind, I feel renewed in my heart the pain of separation from them and their comrades.

But say to them that my heart and prayers are ever with them, and although their new colors can witness no more brilliant acts of patriotism and devotion than those which the old torn flags have shared in, I know that on every future field, they and the whole Army of the Potomac, will maintain as they ever have in the past, the honor of their country and their colors. With my sincere thanks for your kindness,

I am very truly and respectfully yours,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, United States Army.

FROM GEN. M'DOWELL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 16, 1863.

W. Y. Selleck, Esq., Indian Agent for Wisconsin, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I only received, last evening, your note of the 11th, concerning the presentation of the flag to the "Iron brigade," to take place to-morrow.

There are no troops in the service to whom I am more attached, and in whom I have felt more pride than in this brigade.

Many times have I shown them to foreign officers of distinction, as specimens of American volunteer soldiers, and asked them, with confidence, if they had ever anywhere seen, even among the picked soldiers of royal and imperial guards, a more splendid body of men? and I have never had an affirmative answer. I knew I would not have, for I had seen most of the choice troops of Europe, and never saw the superior of the three thousand and odd men who composed this brigade when I had the honor to have it in my army.

What they promised by their intelligence, their instruction and their discipline, they made good by their conduct and their courage in campaign and in battle.

That they have fully earned their title, let their often and justly praised deeds, and the number and character of their noble dead, bear witness.

It will always be an honor to have belonged to this corps.

I have, and shall ever have, the deepest interest in the future welfare of those who are left, as I have the profoundest respect and veneration for those who have fallen.

I need hardly, therefore, say that I regret greatly my duties here do not permit me to be present at the presentation to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FROM HON. J. M. EDMUNDS.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the Land Office, wrote a letter, in which he said:

"The Iron brigade—most appropriate designation—strength, durability, tenacity—good for guns, balls or bayonets. It can destroy or resist either.

It is more than a match for copper, whether in *heads* or hulls. It is our means of defence and offense. It fights our battles and transports our munitions, clothes our ships, protects our soldiers and seamen, and destroys the enemy. It is our reliance—our safety. It will give us victory, liberty and country. It is indispensable. Therefore, let us honor, love and cherish the 'Iron brigade.'"

The Death of Slavery.

A LETTER FROM MR. PETER COOPER TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

Mr. PETER COOPER has written a letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, urging him to call on all, without distinction of party, to unite to conquer the rebellion. Mr. COOPER says:

"It does now, it always has, and will forever, require the united powers of all the States to hold securely the dear-bought treasure of freedom and independence—a treasure that should be the pride and glory of every American citizen. For men to talk about the sovereignty of an individual State, that never had and never can have the power to win or maintain its sovereignty, is to talk of a living body without an animating spirit."

He quotes at length from the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution to establish his views, and adds:

"If it has been found impossible to restrain the few active Abolitionists who were in the country when the war of rebellion was commenced, what can we expect to accomplish when, by the course of events, they have been multiplied one hundred or a thousand fold?

Under these circumstances would it not be wise for us to take a lesson from Mahomet, who, when he found the mountain would not come to him, thought it best that he should go to the mountain?

Others will say that the President's proclamation of freedom and the Congressional act of confiscation must be withdrawn in order to remove the cause that continues the war. Such an opinion is without a shadow of authority from any act or from any member of the Confederate Government.

In opposition to such an opinion, I learn direct from Mr. DEAN, the Provost-Marshal of St. Louis, that the proclamation of freedom has done more to weaken the rebellion and prevent foreign interference than any other measure that could have been adopted. On his late visit to my house, he informed me that he had brought on a large number of rebel officers and men to be exchanged at Fortress Monroe. During their passage he took the opportunity to ask the officers in a body what effect the President's proclamation of freedom had produced in the South. Their reply was (to use their own vulgar mode of expression) that 'it had played hell with them.' Mr. DEAN then asked them how that could be possible since the negroes cannot read. To which one of them replied that one of his negroes had told him of the proclamation five days before he heard of it in any other way. Others said their negroes gave them their first information of the proclamation. One of these officers then said with a defiant air that if we would only leave them their corn, their bacon and their homespun, which their negroes produced, they would fight us twenty years."

In conclusion Mr COOPER says to Gov. SEYMOUR:

"I do not know a single man in the whole nation who has the power to do so much to strengthen the hands of the Government as yourself. Your efforts may prevent foreign interference in our affairs, and enable our Government the sooner to bring the rebellion to an end. The influence you can exert would do an immense amount of good by persuading our Democratic friends to give their whole strength to a 'more vigorous prosecution of the war.'

I believe it would be the proudest day of your life, if it could induce you to call on all, without distinction of party, to unite to conquer the rebellion, relying that all reasonable sympathy and kindness will be manifested to the people of the South by the people of the North, when they see that the rebels have laid down their arms and have shown a determination to become peaceable citizens of a united country."

The Rebel Major-General Hood.

Maj. Gen. John B. Hood, of the rebel army, reported killed, was born in Kentucky about the year 1832, and was consequently about 31 years of age when he was killed. He entered West Point as cadet during the year 1849, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1853. He was a classmate of Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Brig.-Gen. O. Tyler, Brig.-Gen. Terrill, (killed at Perryville,) Brig.-Gen. Sheridan, commanding a division of Rosecrans' army, Gen. H. H. Walker, of the rebel army, and others. On the 1st of July, 1853, he was brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth United States infantry, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was transferred to the Second cavalry with the full rank of Second Lieutenant. He commanded a detachment and became distinguished in the conflict with the Comanches and Lipans, near the head of the San Pedro River, in Texas, on the 20th of July, 1857. It was during this conflict that he was severely wounded. On the 1st of August, 1858, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was placed in charge of Camp Colorado, near San Antonio, Texas. He was in Texas at the breaking out of the rebellion, and resigned his connection with the United States army on the 16th of April, 1861.

On leaving the cause of the Union, he became at once connected with a rebel regiment as Colonel, from which rank he was promoted to a Brigadier-General. He operated for some time in the vicinity of Norfolk, and after the capture of that place he operated on the line of Suffolk and Blackwater. At the commencement of the present year he commanded a brigade of Longstreet's division, operating on the Peninsula, below Richmond, and when the rebel army under Lee was concentrated to face Gen. Hooker, he was promoted to the rank of Major General and placed in command of the First division of Gen. Longstreet's corps. With this command he took part in the battle of Gettysburgh, where he was severely wounded in the left arm, sufficiently to entirely deprive him of its use in the future. He had only recovered to command a few weeks when he was ordered to join Gen. Bragg in the Southwest.

Gen. Preston Smith, of Tennessee, reported killed, commanded in Ewell's corps. This is the [illegible] general officer belonging to that State who has lost his life in the worthless cause.

Death of Samuel H. Jenks.

The Boston *Journal* thus announces the death of a venerable and educated member of [illegible] profession: "Hon. Samuel Haynes Jenks, [illegible] popular citizen of South Boston, died at his [illegible] there yesterday. He was a man widely and favorably known in the State, had occupied many offices of trust, and his death will be generally mourned by a large circle of friends. He has occupied [illegible] branches of the Legislature, and was, we believe, the founder and first editor of the Nantucket [illegible], and was for a time connected with the Daily [illegible] of this city, and recently edited the South Boston *Gazette*. He has also filled the office of State Insurance Commisoner, and was an honorary member of St. Paul's Lodge of Masons, and senior Warden of St. Matthew's Church. He was 74 years of age, and leaves a family of several children."

Gen. Burnside's Captures at Cumberland Gap.

HOW THE OFFICERS TALK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863.

The rebels that were captured at Cumberland Gap passed through here on Friday, under escort. They were North Carolinians, Virginians and Georgians. The North Carolina regiments had but recently come there from Gen. LEE's army, and were part of the same that we captured at Roanoke Island. The men were fine looking and appeared to bear it with ease, and in very good spirits. They bantered some of the men who stood looking at them. To one of their gibes, that the Ninth army corps was played out, they were asked whether "old [illegible]," of the Ninth army corps was "played out," and how they liked him? They had enough of him, they said. They did not appear to be tired like [illegible]. From here to the Gap is 95 miles through the mountains. The pike ends about a mile out of this town. Their guard had a hard time—had to march, carry their eight days' provisions, their arms and equipments, and be on duty almost night and day, without relief; and one is not surprised that some escaped. One that tried it this morning, however, was shot dead. A day or two will take them to Nicholasville, and they will be [illegible]. The officers were dressed in gray, with gold braid, and the artillery had in addition, red [illegible]. Some field officers, one a Major, being [illegible] to the place in advance. There was [illegible] fluttering all day among some few [illegible] streets, dressed in their best attire, and [illegible] looks.

The officers spoke freely of their prospects, admitting their cause was gone. One said, you will never conquer but not subjugate us. Another went so far as to say that the South were such fools they did not know when they were whipped, and only [illegible] worse by protraction. Remarks of these sort [illegible] were made to our surprise, and were not [illegible] of various ranks, and these, too, by officers of regiments that within a few weeks came from the army of Gen. LEE. The fortifications were [illegible] tion and defensible. On the south side, at the foot of the mountain, is a magnificent spring which turned a mill, both of which were its resources for water and flour. Anticipating attack, they began constructing tanks in their fortifications, and filling them with water, when suddenly somebody got in there, burning their mill, and took possession of their water, and they were summoned to surrender. They had been watching the other side, but didn't expect their enemies on both sides at once. The road to Virginia was yet open; their cavalry and artillery got out that way, but the Federals got in around there, and burned a bridge and cut them off.

From Tennessee.

THE SITUATION AND MOVEMENTS OF BURNSIDE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has intelligence from Knoxville, Tenn., up to Friday, Sept. 18. Matters were going on favorably. Gen. BURNSIDE was obtaining large numbers of recruits from the loyal men of East Tennessee. His army was enlarging in this way to the extent of his ability to arm the new recruits. The country was found to contain immense quantities of wheat and corn, and in a tract of thirty square miles sufficient grain and forage is procurable to sustain an army of fifty thousand men for six months.

This fact makes plain the importance of East Tennessee to the rebels. From this country the great bulk of the supplies for the Army of Virginia had been obtained; and it was the belief at Knoxville that the rebels would be forced to repossess the territory and the East Tennessee Railroad, or give up Virginia. Reports were in circulation, and credited, that a part of LEE's army had been sent by way of Abington against Gen. BURNSIDE; but the nature of the country is such that our officers were fully confident of their ability to hold it against any force likely to be sent against them; unless Gen. ROSECRANS should be driven from Chattanooga. Nothing was known at last accounts of orders to send troops to reinforce Gen. ROSECRANS.

The roads leading to Chattanooga are very difficult to travel, the more passable thoroughfares leading in a different direction. It is known further that Gen. BURNSIDE was at Knoxville on Wednesday last, but still it is not improbable that a part of his army, which is mounted, had gone to the assistance of ROSECRANS. There was a scarcity of mills in East Tennessee, and this was the chief difficulty to be overcome in subsisting our army upon the country. Between the operations of the rebels and Union troops, at different times, most of the mills have been destroyed. Cumberland Gap was held by an adequate force.

The Letter of Bishop Hopkins.

A PROTEST FROM HIS BRETHREN.

The following protest, which bears the signature of Bishop ALONZO POTTER and other eminent Episcopalian clergymen, is published in the Philadelphia papers:

"The subscribers deeply regret that the fact of the extensive circulation through this diocese of a letter by 'JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont,' in defence of Southern Slavery, compels them to make this public protest. It is not their province to mix in any political canvass. But as ministers of Christ, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, it becomes them to deny any complicity or sympathy with such a defence.

This attempt not only to apologise for Slavery in the abstract, but to advocate it as it exists in the Cotton States, and in States which sell men and women in the open market as their staple product, is, in their judgment, unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ. As an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government, in the wicked attempt to establish, by force of arms, a tyranny in the name of a Republic, whose 'corner-stone' shall be perpetual bondage of the African, it challenges their indignant reprobation."

PRIZE VESSELS CONDEMNED.—In the Prize Court, yesterday, the steamers *Lizzie* and *Kate Dale* were condemned and ordered to be sold. It is a singular fact that part of the cargo of the *Lizzie* was shipped at this port on the schooner *Secretary*, which was seized on the supposition that she was intended to run the blockade, but was released because she had not left her moorings when seized. The *Secretary* got a clearance for Port Royal, which she reached, but did not dispose of her cargo there. She afterward sailed for Nassau, where a portion of her cargo was sold and put in the *Lizzie*. This vessel was captured in attempting to run the blockade into Wilmington, N. C.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 21.*

HORSES FOR GEN. SICKLES.—Four horses that are to be presented to Gen. SICKLES were in Troy yesterday, and attracted considerable notice. The agent for purchasing the horses was ROBERT MORRIS, of Troy, freight agent of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. They were purchased in Montgomery and Oneida Counties—one pair in Amsterdam and the other in Whitesboro—all bays, and five years old.—*Albany Argus, 25th.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Washington we have a report of cheering news from the Army of the Cumberland, but the details are withheld. The rebels make no sign of attacking Gen. ROSECRANS at present.

A Cincinnati dispatch affirms that Gen. BURNSIDE has reached the point where he was expected to prevent the flank movement of the enemy.

The expedition to Texas has not been abandoned in consequence of the late disaster at Sabine Pass. We learn from New-Orleans that the movement will now be made overland, and the large force to be engaged in the undertaking were going forward as rapidly as the transportation facilities would admit by way of Brashear City and Berwick Bay. The occupation of Texas may be regarded as a fixed fact.

Our West Gulf Blockading Squadron did a first-rate day's work on the 12th inst. From the New-Orleans *Era* of Sept. 17 we learn that the blockade-runners *Fox*, *Alabama* and *Montgomery* were all captured on the same day by our cruisers, in the vicinity of Ship Island. These prizes are all valuable. The *Montgomery* was taken by the gunboat *De Soto*, and the *Tennessee* was conspicuous in the capture of the others.

The Savannah *News*, of the 11th, says that the prisoners who were captured in the assault on Fort Sumter, have been taken to the city and lodged in jail. So they will hardly be placed on the parapet of the fort.

On Wednesday last a train arrived from Frankfort at Louisville, Ky., containing 1,162 rebel prisoners, a part of those captured at Cumberland Gap by Gen. BURNSIDE at the time of the surrender of that place. The prisoners were a very common-looking set of fellows, and were dressed in every costume conceivable. We understand that the remainder, nearly 1,300 in number, would arrive yesterday and be sent forward to Camp Douglas. The prisoners arrived represented four regiments from Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Army correspondents give further particulars of the cavalry skirmish at Madison Court-house, Va. Between seventy and eighty Confederates were killed and wounded, and about one hundred and seventy-five taken prisoners. A large amount of property was destroyed, and a train of army wagons, filled with stores, captured and brought witnin the Federal lines.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Anglia*, from Galway on the 15th inst., arrived at Boston yesterday. Her news is two days later, but we are without our usual telegraphic summary, in consequence of the disarrangement of the line at St. Johns, N. F., where the Associated Press dispatches were left. The *Courrier du Havre* states that the rebel steamer *Alabama* would probably visit Cherbourg at an early day. The seizure of the pirate *Florida*, at Brest, had been opposed by the maritime Prefect at that port, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military port. The Russian Government had imposed enormous taxes upon the ancient provinces of Poland. No commercial news has been received.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Sept. 17, with $277,651 in treasure on board, arrived yesterday. The feud which has been existing for some time at Panama between the clergy and the Government, because of the refusal of the former to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution, has been settled, the priests having complied with what was demanded of them, and all the churches, which were closed while the difficulty existed, are now opened for religious services. A good deal of interest is taken in Panama in the cultivation of cotton, and under the fostering care of the Government it is hoped that before long the Isthmus cotton will be quoted in the markets of the United States and Europe.

Yesterday afternoon WM. N. BROWN, one of the proprietors of the "Pewter Mug," No. 162 Nassau-street, was shot and killed in front of the saloon, by JAMES H. NIXON, a crippled soldier. There are different statements as to the circumstances attending the affair, and which are true will be ascertained by the Coroner's Jury which meets this morning. Deceased was well known, and had long been a prominent Democrat and member of the Tammany Society.

The officers of the Russian squadron now at anchor in our harbor, yesterday paid a visit to Mayor OPDYKE in his office at the City Hall. The party consisted of the Admiral in command and the Captains of the various vessels who were accompanied and introduced by the Baron VON OSTENSACKEN, the Russian Consul-General at this port.

A very serious railroad accident occurred on Friday evening between Lawton and Matteawan, Mich., causing the instant death of five persons, and the maiming of twenty-two others. Some drunken rowdies cut the bell-rope and drew out a connecting-link between the cars, thus dividing the train. Being on a down-grade, the engineer did not discover what had been done, and when he stopped at Lawton, the rear portion of the train came at violent speed down the track, and a collision ensued with the above-mentioned deplorable result.

Col. E. G. BECKWITH is discharging the duties of Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans during the temporary absence of Gen. BOWEN.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday states that Gen. SMITH'S division, of Gen. GRANT'S army, left Memphis several days ago, to reinforce Gen. ROSECRANS, and that other troops are doubtless *en route*. A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Sept. 23, states that the Government had taken up eighty steamers for the transportation of troops.

An improved demand prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs; Flour, Wheat and Corn were dearer; Oats cheaper. Provisions were attracting more attention, and sellers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sugars were more sought after, as were also Hay, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Fish, Fruit, Hops, Oils, Coffee, Seeds and Spices were in request. Wool was active and buoyant. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

It is estimated that the wheat crop in the South, this year, will amount to nearly 60,000,000 bushels. In 1860 over 31,000,000 bushels were harvested. This great increase is accounted for by the fact that unusual attention has been paid, since the beginning of the war, to the cultivation of the cereals. Cotton and tobacco have been planted only to a limited extent.

The Duty of the Moment.

The country has never been in more need of clear heads and steady hands than now. The Summer successes of the National cause exalted our hearts and hopes beyond expression. It was thought the Union had well nigh thrown off that black nightmare of rebellion that for two years had been seated on its breast, and that it was about to rise refreshed, and, like the sun leaping up the horizon, "rejoicing as a giant to run his race."

There was abundant reason for elation and joy. Our conquests had been grand and decisive. The rebellion was pushed back to within the limits of five States, and seemed about to die of suffocation. It would have perished speedily without relief—it will perish speedily without relief—*which has not yet come.*

A desperate effort has been made to break the coil which was wound round it. The effort is not yet successful, but it has come so near as to show that success is not impossible. This is the case as we have to deal with it, and we need patience and equanimity to order our actions wisely. It will not do to run about as fools at a house afire. We shall confuse ourselves, and accomplish nothing. Pitching mirrors out of five-story windows, or hewing rosewood furniture to pieces in order to remove it, is not wisdom at a conflagration.

Let us be equally careful how we go to the rescue of ROSECRANS. It may not be safe to send MEADE headlong against Richmond, lest he meet "a lion in the way," and we have "Washington to save" as well as Chattanooga. It will not do to regather GRANT'S whole army and hurl it pell-mell eastward, lest the Mississippi River be occupied again and bordered with rebel obstructions.

Something in each Department is no doubt necessary, by way of what doctors call "counter-irritation," but that something should be ordered advisedly, and after careful diagnosis of the situation. The old proverb is a wise one which says "festina lente"—*make haste slowly.* The Government should be prompt, but careful—the people should be resolved, but patient. A rash attempt to repair a backset may end in even greater reverses. We can lose much in Northern Georgia and regain it in one campaign. But it would try the popular heart to be called on to endure a category of disasters.

Social Effect of the War.

The time must come when we shall see the end of this rebellion, and the consequent disbanding of the greater portion of our armies now in the field, and it is not inopportune to look at the return of our soldiers, and the effect that they are destined to have on our general social condition. We had somewhat of an opportunity to test this upon the return of the two years' regiments, but not fully, from the fact that they were but a small portion of those in service; and, again, a large percentage reenlisted within a few weeks. At the close of this war the State of New-York alone will have over one hundred thousand men returning to their homes, once more to become citizens and an immense element for good or for evil. There is no disputing the fact that some of these will find it hard to settle into their old avocations, and will be a restless, non-laboring portion of the people, always ready for fillibustering, and hard to repress on that point. But it is of the main body, who will become distributed through the people, of whom we speak. They have been taken from every grade of life, and from every trade, pursuit and profession, and upon each respective grade and profession they will bring to bear the results of the military *education* they have received. This education, extending over a period of nearly three years, is one based upon the very first principles of society, discipline, both mental and physical, and a recognition at once both of the sovereignty of the individual and the authority of the ruler. The man who has been taken from the plow and the workshop, without ever having felt the power that was invisibly over him, and always working to restrain his passions and to protect him, will come back with a knowledge of that unseen law or discipline which makes him either a good soldier or a good citizen. The one who was a ne'er-do-well in the past, has been taught the value of personal struggles, and the worth of personal pride, and while forced to a life of temperance, and social consideration for his fellows, has had, if he was capable of reform, one worked upon him, that will last a life, time. The man who went away, leaving behind him money, or the love or pursuit of it, or leaving behind some petty, trifling, or dishonorable attachment to which he had devoted his life, will return, having forgotten the goddess of his idolatry, and become awakened to the real business of life. He who enlisted from absolute friendlessness at home, generated possibly by his own faults, has, by commencing a new life, made new associations, and placed himself in a regenerated phase with the old ones; has, while he has shaken off the past, learned from his experience that a man cannot live without ministering to the comfort or enjoyment of those with whom he comes in contact. The mechanic or laborer has been instructed in the value of time and punctuality, and will come back to the workshops and the fields, not only believing in the justice that should be rendered him, but in that which he should render. If their officers have done their duty, they will know that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and will understand the simple laws that govern health. They will have learned that not only life but health can be supported without indulging every appetite suggested. They will know the meaning of manly, honorable pride, and indulge it, and that pride which will teach them to speak of their past, will keep them careful in the present and in the future. The soldier who would "shoulder his crutch, and show how fields were won," will be careful what he does to blacken that reputation for which he served in peril, and of which he is so proud to speak. This education will be carried into their homes, and be transmitted to their children. The soldier who has for so long a time been debarred the society of women will be trebly appreciative, and whether he is beginning his matrimonial venture, or continuing it, will more thoroughly understand the importance of woman to every hour of his life, and the weight of his enhanced toils in her absence. The discipline he has been taught in the army he will insensibly introduce in his family, and his children will find a benefit from his education, which, like bread cast upon the waters, will be returned to him after many days. Last upon the list is the fact that the returned soldier, in most cases, is always in the midst of those who were once his military comrades. He has enlisted from a locality, and returns to it, and among those comrades he has a character to uphold that cannot be sacrificed lightly. He stands in the same relation that a man does to his family. They have passed through sunshine and storm together, and a fellowship has been created that must last as long as life, and have an influence in the cultivation of those social qualities that bind them together, and break down the barriers continually built by men whose entire soul is absorbed in the one idea of gain.

These are to be the results of the return among us of such of our citizens as have donned the blue, and gone forth to the patriotic fight. Those croakers who are fearful of an ending of the struggle because it will release a small nation of men from arms, need have no fear. The army element will come back into our midst better men and better citizens, and may yet be able to teach us something we ought to know.

What Bragg May Do.

Some of our Western exchanges took a gloomy view of the results that might follow a "bad defeat" of ROSECRANS near Chattanooga. They anticipated, in that case, a flank movement by BRAGG that would bring him immediately northward again through Tennessee into Kentucky. And ROSECRANS, if beaten in battle, would not be able to follow and head him off, as Gen. BUELL did so successfully on the former occasion.

A hypothesis giving the enemy all the advantages that could possibly be his in the most favorable eventualities of battle, and saving nothing to the Union arms that courage or fortune might secure, leads very naturally to conclusions adverse to patriotism and the right. But why surrender in advance the whole case to the enemy? BRAGG has not beaten ROSECRANS so badly that he can push by him without fear. If he has beaten him at all, it is at the cost of equal exhaustion. The Union army was driven back, but it is not accustomed to long retreats. Though it "fell back" on Chattanooga after two days' fighting, it had spirit and mobility enough, two days later, to advance again to the enemy's front, and effect a much-desired reconnoissance of his position. The puissant BRAGG did not punish the impertinence—nor try.

Again, even if BRAGG felt able to pass the army of Gen. ROSECRANS, and push for the Ohio River, he would not find the road clear and the gates open, as he did before. Gen. BURNSIDE occupies the line of march he would have to pursue, and even if compelled to retreat, this General could so embarrass BRAGG'S advance as to deprive it of the essential quality of *celerity*. Cumberland Gap, in other hands, might at this time invite a damaging invasion of Kentucky; but now, just as a sudden rush into that State would do harm, this gateway is closed, and the key is in loyal hands.

On the whole, it does not appear that BRAGG can reenact the campaign he performed last year, fruitless as that remarkable episode was. If ROSECRANS is too much crippled to pursue, BRAGG is unquestionably too much exhausted to march, as he would have to march before entering Kentucky. The audacious enterprise could hardly be put on foot before overwhelming masses could be thrown in the way, and the enemy met nearer to Chattanooga than to Chaplin Hills.

The danger in Tennessee is not that BRAGG will flank ROSECRANS as he did BUELL, and march North, but that he will send cavalry raids to the rear and break the communications of ROSECRANS with Nashville. Such a movement would compel ROSECRANS to weaken his front to protect his rear, and the great extent of line to be guarded, though threatened by only a small portion of the foe, might so weaken his garrison at Chattanooga as to render its hold of that place doubtful. Let the Government see to it that communications are kept open between ROSECRANS and Nashville, and BRAGG will remain in Georgia.

BORING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—Missouri is determined not to let President LINCOLN mismanage the great trust reposed by the people of the United States in his hands. After repeated warnings to that eminent functionary as to the path of duty he should pursue—after "line upon line and precept upon precept"—"here a little and there a little"—that State has at last invoked a mass meeting—or a camp meeting—to be held at Washington, for a prayerful consideration of his case. The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday says: "From *seventy to eighty* delegates, representing the Union men of nearly that number of counties in the State * * * left this city yesterday afternoon for Washington, by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. *Some of the delegates* from the northern part of the State *have gone by way of Chicago.* The President will hear the voice of ALL THE LOYALTY OF MISSOURI!" So that doubtless a round hundred of the most eloquent and loquacious of Western political preachers will soon have our amiable but erring President by the ear. What will be his fate under the infliction we dare not think. Heaven forefend and deliver him!

After the mission of Herr TAUSSIG to Washington, we did hope that this style of addressing the Government would come to an end. The appliance of personal pressure, illustrated in the irruption of five-score dusty and wayworn travelers from remote States of the Union, carpet bags in hand, in the presence of the President, is an insult to his person and his office. Is this the way of impressing truth into the mind—as a wedge is driven by a maul into a cut of rail timber?

Suppose other States should imitate Missouri in her style of approaching the President—the poor man would be driven in a week to the mad-house or sent a "demned moist body" into his grave.

When TAUSSIG was in Washington boring the President, the latter told the envoy that he thought the two factions in Missouri richly deserved "having their heads knocked together." The country concurred, and still concurs in that apt suggestion of the President. And now that he has "seventy or eighty"—or a hundred rather—of the one side in Washington, it is hoped he will keep them cooling their shins in the hotels until he can get an equal number of the craziest (but certainly more respectful and discreet) men of the other side on hand—and then formally proceed to "knock their heads together." The country will applaud this settlement of their feuds.

The Peterhoff.

The capture of this steamer, by Admiral WILKES, produced in England a degree of harsh commentary, which is likely to be softened, if not reversed, when the grounds of her recent condemnation by a United States Court shall have become known and understood. We have received a stenographic report of the trial, which is now being printed for transmission to Europe. It appears that for the purpose of avoiding delay in the decision, Judge BETTS deferred for the present the preparation of a written opinion. But we find, in the report above mentioned, the argument of Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, the United States District-Attorney, setting forth, in a clear and compressed style, the facts and principles upon which the Government relied in the prosecution of the case.

This address of the District-Attorney will be found in another part of to-day's TIMES. We make room for it, because so much of published opinion upon the subject of this capture has emanated from foreign and interested sources.

The artifices whereby British tradesmen have sought to convey, through Nassau, Cardenas and Matamoras, contraband of war to the States in insurrection against the National authority, are thoroughly exposed in this argument. Judicial decisions of the Courts of Great Britain are brought to bear, with point and force. And while the able advocate treats with marked deference the rights of legitimate neutral trade, he proceeds to demonstrate, that by a destruction of papers and by other evidences of guilt, this particular vessel unquestionably forfeited, under the accepted law of nations, all fair claim to the character of a lawful trader.

The argument will be found interesting alike to the professional, the mercantile, and the popular reader. A perusal of it will furnish a clear idea of the American side of this judicial and diplomatic question. From recent indications, as well as from the merits of the controversy, we are satisfied that the propriety of the condemnation will not be seriously questioned either at home or abroad.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question Again.

The great grievance of "Vaderlanders" seems to be not so much the impracticability of creating a united Germany—not so much the difficulty of getting rid of the thirty or forty despots who divide and depress their country—as the fact that the little Danish Duchy of Schleswig is not yet annexed to the Teutonic Confederation. SHAKESPEARE says that ambition "grows by what it feeds on," and the gradually increasing aggressions of the Federal Diet on the prerogatives of Denmark are a verification of the adage. At first the aim of the Diet was limited to redressing the wrongs of Holstein and Lanenburg. They, it was averred, were German Duchies, and, as such, the Bund claimed the right of casting its ægis over them. The exercise of this right led to war and interminable diplomacy, until at length the Danish King sought to cut the northern gordian knot by issuing his proclamation of last March, which guarantees autonomy and legislative independence to his German possessions. His Majesty, of course, congratulated himself on having solved this intricate problem, and satisfied the Confederation. The Confederation, however, was not so easily satisfied as FREDERIC had concluded. It could not deny, indeed, that the King had dealt most liberally with the Teutonic Duchies—had conceded to them, in fact, a measure of freedom such as no other portion of Germany enjoyed; but then what did all this signify since Schleswig was severed from Holstein, and was still part and parcel of Denmark? The Diet, therefore, became very indignant, and quite forgetting that Schleswig is not Teutonic land, it passed a resolution menacing the Danish Government with a "Federal execution" in Holstein, if the royal proclamation of the 30th of March was not promptly withdrawn, and the sister Duchies reunited. The passage of this resolution has called forth a declaration from the King of Denmark, in which he refuses to cancel the obnoxious proclamation, or to sever Schleswig from the monarchy, and intimates that he will regard the enforcement of the threatened "execution" as the initiation of war on the part of Germany.

That the Bund will have the temerity to carry out their menace is not improbable; but if it is the duty of the Federal Executive to redress the wrongs of Germans wheresoever they inhabit, would it not be well to begin the philanthropic work at home, instead of in Denmark? The rights of the Prussian people have been grossly outraged by their King and Government; their Diet has been dissolved, their Press muzzled, their Constitution desecrated, yet we don't hear that the oppression of these Prussian Teutons has excited any indignation in the breast of the Confederation. All its sympathy, all its chivalry are reserved forsooth for the Teutons of Schleswig; the vials of its wrath are alone poured out on the head of the Danish monarch. Such one-sided philanthropy looks spurious, and foreigners cannot be convinced that the motives which incite the Bund to this incessant intermeddling in the affairs of Denmark are not in reality very different from those avowed. It is possible, however, that the Bund may hold German sovereigns more privileged in the matter of tyranny than non-German, and the powerful more privileged than the weak. But though the little Cimbrian Kingdom contains only *two* millions of inhabitants, and Germany her *forty* millions, the Confederation, in the event of war, will encounter no contemptible enemy. If the military force of the Danes is insignificant, their navy is formidable, and will enable them to inflict serious wounds on the commerce and prosperity of their Titanic adversary by blockading the ports of her maritime cities.

Nor must the Bund imagine that Denmark will be left to wage the unequal conflict single-handed. As long as the question at issue related solely to Federal territory, other nations did not like to interfere, but if aggression be perpetrated because the Danish King will not accede to the requisition of the Diet touching a province with which it has no right to meddle, the case will be different. Then FREDERIC will find many and powerful States ready to rush to his rescue. A French army may cross the Rhine and compel Prussia to fight for her existence.; a British fleet might appear in the Baltic to cooperate with the Danes in the blockade of German ports, and the interruption of German commerce; while Sweden, that has ere this actually entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with the Government of Copenhagen, will send an auxiliary force into Jutland to aid Denmark in repelling invasion from her continental possessions. Before the Federal Executive, therefore, determines on commencing hostilities against the Danish King, it had better consider well whether it may not by doing so involve Germany in a war which will prove dangerous to her independence, and destructive of her prosperity.

The New Policy of the Prussian King.

The reform project of the Austrian Kaiser has been at once a source of pleasure and of alarm to VON BISMARK and his master. Of alarm, lest it should result in reducing Prussia to a secondary rank in the Confederation; of pleasure, as affording them so excellent an opportunity for appealing to the Nation, and attempting to turn its attention from domestic grievances to external dangers.

Since the conference at Gastein both Monarch and Minister have been concocting all sorts of schemes for baffling Austria, and extricating themselves from the difficulties of their position. Their fears and their antipathies have driven them to acts the most inconsistent. While they have lowered the dignity of Prussia by stooping to intrigue for an alliance with the great enemy of Germany; while they have proclaimed their dread and hatred of representative assemblies by dissolving the popular Chamber, they have dared to address themselves to the pride and the patriotism of the masses in behalf of the prerogatives of their country. In the preamble to the decree of dissolution WILLIAM and his mentor thus labor to arouse the Anti-Austrian passions of the people and to render them oblivious of royal and ministerial delinquencies:

"Tendencies have recently manifested themselves within the limits of the Federal constitution, the evident aim of which is to reduce Prussia from that position as a sovereign Power in Germany and Europe, which is her well-earned inheritance, and which the Prussian people have at all times been determined not to relinquish. Under these circumstances it will be incumbent on them to give expression, on the occasion of the approaching elections, to the fact that no difference of political opinion is so deeply rooted in Prussia as to endanger the unity of the nation, and the immovable fidelity with which it is attached to the Royal House when confronting efforts to diminish the independence and dignity of Prussia."

The idea of course which this appeal is designed to convey to the popular mind, is that the kingdom being in imminent danger, and the King and VON BISMARK its most devoted champions, it behooves all loyal and patriotic Prussians to blot out of remembrance all the misdeeds of the Government, and to rally in this trying emergency to the unconditional support of the Monarch and his Minister. But though ingeniously concocted and seasonably made, said attempt to play on the feelings of the people will hardly prove successful. Those devoted champions of the independence and dignity of Prussia, while requiring such evidence of disinterestedness and patriotism from the masses, seem not at all disposed to give the slightest indication that they possess a particle of either themselves. Their manifesto contains no expression of regret for the past—no promise of concession in the future. On the contrary, it is very plainly intimated therein that both King and Minister are determined to persist in their unconstitutional course, and that the new Diet will share the same fate as the last, if it be not more courtly. They urge the people to postpone the vindication of their rights, and the redress of their wrongs, and to combine with the Government in curbing the ambition of Austria, but they would rather see Austria triumphant and Prussia reduced to the condition of a second-rate Power in Germany and Europe, than condescend to acknowledge their own delinquencies, and make reparation for the outrages of which they have been guilty. Under these circumstances, it is not by any means probable that the nation will suffer itself to be seduced by the rhetoric of the Premier, and consent to put off the settlement of the questions at issue between the country and the crown, in order to sustain WILLIAM in his struggle with the Kaiser. It may be safely predicted, then, that the coming elections will be still more unfavorable to the Cabinet than the preceding ones, and that the new Chamber will prove still more unmanageable than the old. In the presence of the insulted and enraged deputies, the King will, in fact, find himself in an awkward dilemma. Without their support he cannot checkmate his rival. Without dismissing VON BISMARK, canceling the gagging ordinance, and respecting the constitution, he cannot gain that support. Ready as the deputies will be to maintain the honor and prestige of Prussia, and to uphold her dignity as a great power, yet they will not stoop to be the tools of their Sovereign, or consent to sustain his pretensions, save on some such terms as we have pointed out; and so WILLIAM will have no alternative but to submit to the chamber, or continue in his present infatuated career, and abandon to the Austrian Emperor the headship of Germany.

Iron Pavements and Steam-Carriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are several difficulties in continuing the discussion of Mr. J. K. FISHER'S projects. In the first place, I find it difficult to bring myself on common ground with a gentleman who seriously asserts that horses are "dangerous, difficult to manage and disagreeable," as compared with steam-carriages. Secondly, the controversy is in danger of taking a personal turn. To some extent this, perhaps, is unavoidable. The opponent of any project, like its originator, must either have an interest in the matter or not: if he has none, he may be accused of meddling with what is none of his business, and this is really as grave a charge as the opposite one. I confess to a strong personal interest in the matter. I do not wish to pay largely for the privilege of being banished from the City or compelled to keep a steam-carriage and private stokers of my own. (To be sure, Mr. F. afterward throws out a suggestion about putting horses into *sabots* or wooden shoes, which I hardly know whether to take as jest or earnest; it is about as good one way as the other.) But because I am personally interested against Mr. F.'s scheme, it does not follow that the scheme is a good one, or that my arguments against it are not perfectly valid. On the other hand, the adoption of Mr. F.'s plan might make him a millionaire or a billionaire, and that would not prove that the plan ought not to be adopted. New-York Aldermen, for instance, have not acquired their peculiar reputation by making money—which, all the moral essays of penny-a-liners to the contrary notwithstanding, will always be regarded as a natural and proper proceeding—but by making it to the public detriment. But whenever a change of this sweeping nature is proposed, the proposer must expect to have it scrutinized from all points of view. I was not in the country in 1843, when Mr. FISHER began to write, and may, therefore, be excused for never having read his writings or heard of him before. I can only judge of him by his two recent communications to your paper. The first made me suspect that he was an illogical reasoner; the second confirms this impression, and also shows that he has an extraordinary prejudice against that noble animal the horse, whom he accuses of being "directly or indirectly the cause of all the dirt in our streets"—in the face of the notorious fact that the dirtiest streets in our City are not those most frequented by horses.

Thirdly, the discussion is assuming a scientific character. Now, I make no pretensions to scientific knowledge; any information of the kind which I happen to possess, is entirely exoteric—that is, partial and got up for the occasion. Thus, when Mr. F. tells me that the coefficient of friction is 0.28, he might have said that it was 0.82, or 0.18, for any answer I could make him before consulting the proper authorities. With all his scientific attainments, however, I am by no means sure that he always states his case fully and fairly. I had a vague idea that, while it was *possible* to blow off steam noiselessly, there were reasons of economy or convenience against its being generally done; otherwise it would be more generally done—just as in countries where bituminous coal is largely used, chimneys *may* be made to consume their own smoke, but very few chimneys *do* so. And even now, despite his summary disposition of this objection, I am not quite certain that he has disposed of it, for reasons developed in the second and third questions at the end of this letter.

Again MORIN (he says *Marin*; is this a misprint, or another of Mr. F.'s jokes, to insinuate that I am *at sea* in the subject?) gives 0.28 as the coefficient of friction. "This means," says Mr. F., "that if a person weighs 100 pounds it would require a force of 28 pounds to trip him or slide his feet." Begging Mr. F.'s pardon, *it means nothing of the sort.* MORIN speaks of bodies *pushed* or *dragged* along, *rolling* or *sliding*. A man walking is not such a body. He is propelled by a series of impulses at various angles, no two impulses exactly alike, and every step modifying the problem

Let us come to positive facts. He says that the iron sidewalks, &c., already in use, are not more slippery than stone. My health has not allowed me to experiment on them in wet weather, or any weather, but every person of my acquaintance who *has* tested gives a very different report.

"Moreover, I believe, in opposition to horse engineers, that a horse with a light carriage, gently driven, can trot safely with iron shoes on cast-iron floors, &c., &c. *This opinion is based on observations of driving on the smooth pavements of Naples.*"

Now on this point I happen to be *très ferré*, (well shod or well ironed,) as the French say—the moral is appropriate to the subject—having had considerable experience of riding over the streets of the three principal Italian capitals. The pavements of Florence, Rome and Naples are exactly similar to the eye, but from some cause unknown to me—possibly a difference in the texture of the stone—while that of the first-mentioned city is quite safe to ride on, that of the second is very slippery, (so that all the carriage-horses are *unshod on their hind feet*, or they would not be able to go down hill,) and that of Naples *extremely slippery and dangerous*. Had Mr. F. carried out his observations of driving in Naples as carefully as I did, he would have noticed an unusual number of broken knees among gentlemen's horses, (although they rarely go into the city proper at all,) and he would have seen the poor brutes who draw the hired *corricoli* tumbling about like harlequins in a pantomime. I can speak feelingly on this subject, having once *ridden* five miles on Neapolitan pavement, and I never knew before what riding for a man's life meant.

Before proceeding to any second batch of questions, I have one more remark to make. Mr. FISHER seems to me an amiable enthusiast in the matter of clean streets. That one who has suffered from the dirt of ours should consider that dirt the first of sublunary evils, is perhaps pardonable; that the scarcity of manual labor and the great success of labor-saving contrivances indoors for the supply of water, light, &c., should tempt the wish to be able to keep the streets clean *without cleaning them*, is not unnatural. But I hesitate to believe that either a house or a city can ever be put into, or kept in a state of cleanliness without the direct agency of manual labor. The formation of dirt is a necessity of human life. Cleanliness is the *removal* rather than the *prevention* of it. Even the famous Dutch village of Broek—which has expelled from its limits, not only Mr. FISHER'S special antipathy, the horse, but also the faithful dog and the harmless, unnecessary cat—does not pretend to dispense with the broom and the brush. Our people have never seen the City properly cleaned. Should Hercules HOAX succeed in showing them how this can be done, perhaps Mr. FISHER'S tender sensibilities may be appeased. Be it remembered, also, that this labor is not wholly unremunerative in other respects—street dirt being a valuable manure. I now proceed to my other questions:

1. What does Mr. FISHER suppose would be the cost of removing all the stone pavement in the City, sidewalks included, and replacing it with iron?

2. Can a *cheap* steam-engine be made sufficiently portable and small to be attached to an ordinary cart

or carriage without being a high-pressure, non-condensing engine, and therefore a noisy one? (It is to be remarked that *some* noise is not only allowable, but necessary, in a carriage, otherwise it would be unsafe, like a sleigh without bells. Mr. F. seems to forget this and overstates his own case. I am speaking of noises like those of steamtugs.)

3. Admitting the noiselessness on *ordinary* occasions, is the escape of steam in Mr. F.'s engines *always* under control? Professional men tell of a certain "dummy," not a hundred miles from this City, (as item makers say,) which, being unexpectedly asked to ascend an incline somewhat steeper than it was prepared for, suddenly *found its voice*, not exactly by miracle, but quite as much to its inventor's consternation.

4. Is not a *great deal* of extra power required to ascend an incline like that of Murray Hill, for instance, and would not this interfere with the economy of the engine?

5. Does it not require a skillful engineer to direct a steam-carriage safely? and how long would it take to make all our drivers skillful engineers?

6. Can a steam-carriage, however skillfully driven, be stopped and set in motion as readily as a horse vehicle? For instance, can it start from a gait of 4 miles an hour, make a spirt of 50 or 100 yards at the rate of 10, 12 or 14 miles an hour, and then be pulled up to a full stop in a length? for this is what a City driver is constantly obliged to do.

These are questions enough for the present. Stay —one more. Will Mr. FISHER kindly instruct me how to rig up a convenient and economical machine for the purpose of making two old boots revolve respectively upon stone and iron? C. A. BRISTED.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT.

The English Iron-Clads—The Florida at Brest—Mexican Recognition—Who Will be Emperor—Mr. Seward's Message to Europe—National Debt—Gov. Seymour—A New Times Correspondent—"Guy Livingstone"—British Sympathy and the Negro—Mr. Roebuck—European Affairs—Volunteers.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863.

The more striking and decisive the successes of the National arms, the stronger is the determination of England not to interfere in the quarrel.

In the meantime, the *Florida* lies in the harbor of Brest, repairing her machinery. She is visited by sympathizing Englishmen, and Capt. MAFFIT opens his champagne and is jolly. The *Moniteur* explains officially that the Emperor, having recognized the Confederates as belligerents, they have a right to refit their vessels in French ports, and to procure everything except munitions of war. If a pamphlet, just issued in Paris, has the inspiration many wish to credit it with, a further, though somewhat roundabout, recognition is not far off. The new Empire of Mexico is to recognize the Confederacy. This will compromise nobody, only that the Emperor is bound to sustain the new Empire. If that lead to war with the United States, then there will be a general settlement of affairs and boundaries, of which I have given some intimations.

But who is to be Emperor of Mexico? Not a word more of our Austrian MAXIMILIAN. There was a rumor that he had sent an Aid-de-Camp to Mexico to see if he was really wanted. A report, also, that he had gone to ask the advice of his father-in-law, King LEOPOLD, of Belgium. It is by no means certain that a French Emperor will not be sent over after all. The Mexicans would like it better. Nothing is settled; and there must be an Emperor before the new Empire is in a condition to recognize anybody or thing.

England, as she boasts, is the most free and the most prosperous of nations—and England has the largest national debt in the world. Yet Englishmen think America must be crushed and ruined by a debt half as large as her own. The annual revenue of the United Kingdom is, in round numbers, $400,000,000, of which $150,000,000 is the interest on the public debt. Yet all this taxation does not crush Great Britain, and it is not difficult to show that it is an element of strength. Every holder of so much as £10 of that debt—every receiver of the smallest portion of that yearly pay ment—is interested in the support of the Government.

The hopes based upon resistance to the conscription have passed away. Gov. SEYMOUR was a hero here until he was tried and found wanting. When he took those emphatic oaths to maintain the sovereignty of the State of New-York, wrote those impressive letters and made those eloquent speeches, people thought he was in earnest. State Rights stock was at a premium. The trial has come. President LINCOLN quietly fills the City of New-York with National troops, and as quietly drafts off as many soldiers as he requires. Gov. SEYMOUR is nowhere: and the expectant Governor of Ohio, the outlawed VALLANDIGHAM, no longer excites any interest. If the constituted authorities of New-York have no power to resist the National Government, what can be expected of Ohio?

The late Turin correspondent of the *Times* has been dispatched to America. His last letters are from Albany and Saratoga, and he is on his way to the West to see if he can find among the *débris* of the war or in any lower political strata, any fossil remains of State Rights doctrines, or any indications of further revolutions. He has the idea that the seat of power in America is in the West, and that it is the Western people who will finally decide the pending contest. They told him at Albany—that is, SEYMOUR & Co. told him—that the great cities in populous States east of the Alleghanies were of no consequence; but that the West was tired of the war and would soon dictate terms of peace. So the Italian gentleman, who is, I believe, a Count, is on his travels, in the hope of finding enlightenment in the Valley of the Mississippi. He spent a day in Saratoga, and took a letter of introduction from Gov. SEYMOUR to the expectant Governor of Ohio, just now staying with the Canadians at Niagara Falls.

The author of *Guy Livingstone*, who went to America to have a campaign with the Confederates and write a book, has done the latter, and a very sorry affair it is. He was taken prisoner in attempting to get to his Southern friends, and his book describes six weeks in a "Yankee Bastile" instead of a campaign in Virginia." He lost his labor, lost his health and will not get much sympathy. The British officer who gives his observations in *Blackwood*, had better fortune, and has done all that can be done to increase sympathy for the Southern cause.

This sympathy crops out in the queerest places. The British Association at Newcastle discusses the negro, as a question in ethnology, and the papers are filled with Dahomey, negro savageism in Africa, his improvement under the "peculiar institution," and his possible destiny. The *Times* of this morning has a plea for Slavery, such as a few years ago, would have sent all England into hysterics. Yesterday the Master Cutler at Sheffield gave a dinner and Mr. ROEBUCK made a speech, in which he told Sir CHARLES WOOD—the only member of the Government present—warned him, indeed, in a very solemn manner, amid tears and sobs, that the people would hold the Government to an account if their miseries were allowed to continue much longer. That is, "You can give us cotton if you will. Why don't you? The Emperor invited you to join him long ago, and here we are starving, and it is your fault."

There are rumors from Paris, twice a week, that the Emperor is about to interpose. The Franco-Mexican pamphlet is, however, the only serious indication, and that may be in the cotton stock interest, which will probably drop to 30 with the news of the destruction of Fort Sumter.

European affairs are unchanged except in the dissolution of the Prussian Chambers. The great Congress of German kings has adjourned. It hopes that it has done something toward German unity, or a reasonably strong federation—but a federation of kings, of independent sovereigns, contains too many elements of secession to be of much value. And what is a German Federation good for, which leaves out Prussia?

Russia takes the wind out of the sails of the Western Powers by a project for granting to all Russia more than was demanded for Poland. This, if carried out, takes away all pretext for war, and leaves France and England at liberty to attend to Mexico and Canada. The English are straining every nerve in building fortifications and iron-clads. There are Yankee monitors on the seas as well as French iron-clads. The volunteers, now about 150,000 strong, are wasting away. They were the fashion for a time, but fashions change; and they are not satisfied with the manner in which they officered, which is upon the English and aristocratic system. The English volunteers are all of the middle class. The great body of the working population have nothing to do with the movement. The laborers are expected to labor, and support the burden of taxation. The military volunteers are young professional men and shopkeepers. There may be a few of the higher class of mechanics. There are no volunteers in Ireland. If an Irishman has an ambition to bear arms he enlists in the army, or goes to America. The emigration increases, and the last Galway steamer was obliged to refuse hundreds of passengers.

MONADNOCK.

WANTED—GOOD SERVANTS.

Apply Everywhere.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the greatest social troubles of the day in this City—and probably throughout the country at large—is the want of good house-servants. Every housekeeper knows this from sad experience—every one is more or less a sufferer from it—and yet nothing has been done or attempted to remedy the evil. There are three ways in which an employer seeks to procure servants; first, by replying to the advertisements of those "wanting places;" secondly, by advertising himself; and, thirdly, by visiting the Intelligence offices.

If he adopt the first method, he loses a great deal of time in searching for the out-of-the-way places where some of the girls secrete themselves when out of employment; he encounters terrible stenches from filthy ash-barrels and garbage-boxes; he runs innumerable risks of infectious diseases from the alleys, stairways and close chambers of crowded, ill-ventilated and dirty lodging-houses, to say nothing of the chances of finding himself in the midst of a riot, a fight, or some other pleasant little altercation where paving-stones and revolvers have a singular fancy for hitting the wrong persons.

His search is often unavailing, but if successful in reaching the residence of the advertiser, it is generally to discover that she is not "all his fancy painted her," or that she has just been engaged, or has no good references, or wouldn't like the place, or desires the weary traveler to call again in a day or two, as she "can't make up her mind all at wunst, and mayhaps she can get a better situation by waiting a bit, do you mind."

If you advertise, yourself, your house will be overrun by "respectable girls," who flaunt into your presence magnificently arrayed in hoop-skirts of amplest dimensions, gaudy silks with many flounces, lace collars, tawdry jewelry, and gay bonnets trimmed with flowers—the rainbow hues of their apparel often singularly contrasting with the ruddy complexions and dirty finger-nails of the wearers. Seating themselves in one of your best chairs, without waiting for an invitation, they survey, perchance with a contemptuous sneer, your person and your premises, pour out upon the astonished ear of the would-be employer a series of questions as to the "privileges" accorded to your "help," and summarily conclude that they "couldn't accommodate you." If they graciously afford you an opportunity to interrogate them, you are furnished with a "*character*" written sometimes by themselves, and sometimes by a former employer who was glad enough to get rid of them, but gives them a "recommend" to save himself from the consequences of incurring their displeasure; you are informed that they gave entire satisfaction in their last place, that indeed their mistress felt very badly at parting with them, and that they wouldn't have left her at all only that the family was going into the country, or that the work got to be a little too heavy, and the doctor advised them to take better care of themselves (for many of this class appear to imitate the example set them by too many of the fine ladies of our day, and affect an ailment and an attendant physician as a permanent necessity of their lives.)

If you visit the intelligence offices, the result is the same—"only more so." You pay your fee, and are admitted into the presence of the "*girls*," (for the fountain of perpetual youth seems to issue forth in the vicinity of these establishments, bringing them an unfailing supply of delicate virgins, who never attain the age of womanhood.)

If you are a visitor from the rural districts, wo betide you in these asylums, except it be in the Summer season, when you may find some one ready to take the price of passage to your habitation with a promise, which, perhaps, she has at the time no intention of keeping, that she will be with you the next day; or even to accompany you thither at once, whispering to her companion as she leaves, that she is going "only for a day or two, just to see the country."

So much for the difficulties of procuring servants at all; but this is merely the beginning of your troubles. After you have got them fairly installed in your house, you discover their accomplishments "growing small by degrees and beautifully less." You find them lazy, ignorant, saucy, stupid, drunken, deceitful.

Or else you rejoice at having secured an unexpected treasure; you initiate her into your own ways, supply any little deficiencies you may have observed in her, and begin to feel entirely at your ease, and even express to your friends your surprise that they should have any trouble in such matters; that for your part you are so fortunate in having such excellent servants that they scarcely require any supervision. To be sure you are not unreasonably exacting, as some people are; you treat your servants kindly, and take good care of them when sick, &c.

In fact you are beginning to believe that half the fault, perhaps the whole of it, is with the employers. Away with your vain confidence and boasting! Your cook stands at the door to inform you that she would like you to look out for some one to take her place, she would like to leave to-morrow, but if it will accommodate you at all, she will stay with you till next week. And so you are launched on another sea of trouble.

But, seriously, we would ask, why is it that while far higher wages are paid here than in Europe, so few really good servants are to be procured? Why is it that institutes are not founded for the purpose of instructing women of good character in the proper performance of household duties? Why are there not some intelligence offices which will make it their business to recommend to their customers only such servants as are furnished with good references, which they are prepared, after making the necessary inquiries, to fully indorse? Why are there not some agencies for the purpose of securing good places for such of the colored people, unhoused during the late riots, as desire to obtain them? (Many of these are, doubtless, competent and deserving. Shall they be driven to seek employment elsewhere by the clamors of a brutal mob, which would dictate to Americans in this Empire City what sort of servants they shall employ?) And, finally, why will not poor American girls throw aside their false pride and earn honest livings for themselves by going out to service in respectable families, and relieve us from the tyranny of the horde of immigrants who, having never had an opportunity of learning anything at home, yet claim on their arrival here to know everything, and confidently take upon themselves situations whose duties they are wholly incompetent to fill?

We, of course, do not deny that a pretty large number of excellent servants is to be found, of every country and profession of faith; but the number of these is lamentably small in proportion to the demand. Our people are certainly as kind to their employes as those of any other nation; they offer, moreover, more liberal wages than are paid anywhere in Europe. Why, then, should they not be able to obtain and to retain in their families for years servants who will work intelligently, cheerfully and faithfully, and secure for themselves in return the happiness of a pleasant home, the good will of their masters and mistresses, and the consciousness of being thoroughly respected by their employers—because, forsooth, they show themselves in look and word and deed thoroughly deserving of respect.

SEPT. 16, 1863. G. M.

Terrible Explosion in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 26.

This afternoon a steam boiler exploded in the establishment formerly known as the Swartz Iron Works, on Chicago-street. The premises were occupied by E. & B. HOLMES, cooper shop, and J. S. ROGER & Co. and THOS. PARKS, machinists. The building was nearly destroyed. Thirty persons are supposed to be buried in the ruins. Several have been taken out—one of them dead and the others seriously injured.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

Seventeen workmen have already been taken out of the ruins, most of whom will die. It is thought there are still fifteen more beneath the mass of rubbish.

Concerning the Levy of 500,000 Colored Troops in the So-Called Confederate States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The English and French papers, and the Southerners now in Europe, have taken up the rumor of JEFFERSON DAVIS' arming the negroes with great exultation. They proclaim that it would decide the independence of the South, and failure would become impossible. The following remarks, which were written when the rumor was believed in by many persons here, but, after all, were laid aside, are now offered to you. If you consider them worth a place in your journal, they are at your service.

It is said that Mr. DAVIS is going to levy 500,000 negro troops. Suppose he really intends doing so. Does he mean that, 500,000 colored troops being the total levy which ought to be made in the once Confederated States, a number proportionate to the population of each State is to be levied in every remaining State? If so, the number of this new army must shrink very sensibly. Or, does he and the consenting Governors mean that 500,000 negroes are to be levied from the remaining States? These are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and we have the following numbers, on the last census, concerning their colored population, viz.:

	Free Colored. Male.	Female.	Slaves. Male.	Female.
Alabama	1,254	1,436	217,766	217,314
Florida	454	478	31,348	30,397
Georgia	1,669	1,831	229,193	233,005
Mississippi	372	401	219,301	217,330
North Carolina	14,887	15,583	166,709	164,590
South Carolina	4,584	5,366	196,571	205,835
Virginia	27,721	30,321	249,483	241,382
	50,934	55,416	1,310,131	1,309,853
Add from males			50,934	
Total colored males			1,361,065	

It will be observed that in this table:

1. Virginia is taken as she was before the Census. Since that time she has lost West Virginia, and—how many slaves?

2. Mississippi is taken entirely.

3. Will North Carolina yield a large contingent of colored persons when her white men are malcontent?

4. I have added the free colored persons.

5. No deduction has been made on account of the freedmen within our lines, armed or unarmed.

But for argument's sake we will say that there are in the still cohering Confederate States 1,361,065 males of color. This includes all children, all old men, all cripples and sick people, the thousands of negroes that have ruptures, &c., &c. Not more than a fourth of an entire male population can be considered people in working order or capable of bearing arms. This would give someting like 340,000, and in this case not a field-hand, not a single male being would be left for productive labor. But even this reduced number—how is it to be obtained? Many and many a negro-owner will not send his people; many planters will keep them back; many aged people, supported by a negro or two, will retain them. This levy is to be made in a country very thinly settled, which makes resistance to unpopular levies far easier than in densely-peopled countries.

But, again for argument's sake, let the country be literally stripped of all its labor, whence are the arms to come? Or will DAVIS arm these hands with scythes and pikes, as a portion of the Prussian Landwehr in 1813 was provisionally armed? A negro, fighting after all for his master, although promised to receive his freedom, would not stand very well against fellow colored men well equipped with good guns and plenty of powder.

How is the thought which presents itself to every white man, to be kept out of the brains of the blacks, namely: Who guarantees that the helots may not be kept in slavery after the war, or may not be reënslaved by the State Governments? Several States, for instance Louisiana, had passed laws of reenslavement, before the rebellion broke out. A repudiator once may repudiate again. Even a slave cannot help perceiving that if they are to be used in the war by men who have declared them so utterly non-human as the the shameless Southerner has done before the war, they will be used as the mule and horse are used, and will continue thus to be used.

Allow me to add a few general remarks:

First—Is it not striking how this levy makes the South chew and gulp its own words? However, the bill of fare of our friends down there has had for a long time that peculiar dish. One's own words *au naturel*. What becomes now of all the ranting, *a la* BEAUREGARD, about servile war and the fiends who arm blacks?

Secondly—If this levy is really carried out, the black will gain by it. We offer him freedom; the Secessionists offer him the same. Surely, he has to congratulate himself.

Thirdly—It will clinch President's LINCOLN's Proclamation only the firmer, and thus will be an additional gain.

Fourthly—Will the blacks bravely fight against the blacks in our service? Surely not, if they are convinced that we are in good earnest, and never will forsake our colored braves.

Upon the whole, this idea of a black levy would seem to us a lucky conception for the cause of humanity, were it not wild conception of maddening despondency. DETTI.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INSPECTOR DILKS AND HIS MEN COMPLIMENTED.—During the past week, Inspector DILKS, Capt. COPELAND, Drill-master, and 56 Policemen of this City, have been on duty at Tarrytown, Westchester County, for the purpose of keeping order during the progress of the draft in the Tenth Congressional District. Everything passed off to the satisfaction of all good citizens, and at the conclusion of the drawing on Friday evening, the following complimentary resolution was unanimously passed by the Board of Enrollment:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Enrollment of the Tenth District of the State of New-York are due to Inspector DILKS, Capt. COPELAND and the fifty-six men under their command, for their gentlemanly bearing and efficiency in preserving order during the time of drafting for this District. Signed: MOSES G. LEONARD, Captain and Provost-Marshal; JAMES RUDER, Commissioner of Board of Enrollment Tenth District; G. B. UPHAM, Surgeon of Board.

These officers were escorted to the boat, on Friday evening, by the Invalid corps and numerous citizens.

TRADE BOOK SALE.—The attendance yesterday was again large, and sales as brisk and satisfactory as on the previous days. The invoices of the following firms were disposed of: Albert Colby, of Boston, Z. H. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia; E. Walker, A. C. Goodman, G. P. Putnam, James G. Gregory, Geo. W. Carleton, Wm. J. Middleton, John Bradburn and James W. Fortune, all of this City; George S. Blanchard, of Cincinnati, and Bridgman & Childs, of Northampton, Mass.

THE DRAFT IN THE TENTH DISTRICT.—The Board of Commissioners to supervise the draft in the Tenth District, comprising Putnam, Westchester and Rockland Counties, take occasion to make especial reference to, and commendation of the correctness and fairness with which all the duties were performed by Provost-Marshal LEONARD and his associates, from the preparations for the draft to its completion.

RISE IN PRICE OF MILK.—On and after Oct. 1 milk will be seven instead of six cents per quart, the milk dealers having so resolved. At their meeting there was some disposition shown to adopt measures to drive off the swill milk men, but nothing came of it. If the legitimate dealers would do this, their quarts might bear another penny.

THE ALLEGED ARSON CASE.—The examination on the part of the people in the charge against JOHN T. WILSON, for the burning of the Fulton-street bakery, has closed, and the defence will commence on Monday. The case is a singular one thus far, and possibly may be made more so by the evidence to come.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.—The *Hansa*, for Bremen, on Saturday took out $262,000, and the *Etna*, for Liverpool, $617,000, in specie.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE M'CUNN.

JAQUES MONAISE, the Frenchman, who was convicted on Friday of rape, committed upon Miss MARGARET LYONS, at a disreputable house in Greene-street, was to have been sentenced yesterday morning, but on the application of prisoner's counsel, sentence was deferred, with the consent of the prosecuting Attorney, to enable the Court to consider some questions of law arising in the case, on which the prisoner's counsel propose to move for a new trial.

The sentence of JOSEPH R. LOWENSTEIN, convicted on Wednesday of receiving stolen goods, was also postponed for the same reason. One or two persons who had pleaded guilty to minor offences, were discharged on their own recognizances, and the Court adjourned *sine die*

TRAGEDY IN NASSAU-STREET.

Killing of William N. Brown, of the "Pewter Mug."

The Perpetrator a Crippled Soldier—His Arrest.

Intense excitement was caused in Printing House-square and its vicinity yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by the killing on the street, in front of the "Pewter Mug," No. 162 Nassau-street, of WILLIAM N. BROWN, one of the proprietors of that well known saloon. JAMES H. NIXON, a discharged soldier, who lost a leg at Ball's Bluff, was the perpetrator.

There are two accounts of the tragedy from "eye witnesses;" which is correct can only be ascertained on a legal investigation. One is as follows:

The deceased and NIXON were in the "Pewter Mug" and became engaged in a political discussion, which led to excitement and the subsequent use by both of opprobrious terms, NIXON finally calling BROWN a "traitor." Soon after both went out on to Nassau-street, where NIXON again applied to BROWN a vile epithet. Upon this the latter struck NIXON two blows in the face, knocking him down; when the latter fell his crutch flew from him, and he was helpless. He soon raised himself partially up, however, and drawing from his side pocket a seven barrel revolver, fired three times in rapid succession, BROWN being within a very short distance of him. The latter, at the third shot, staggered toward the curb, was caught in the arms of some friends and conveyed into the saloon, where he died in a few moments. This account, so far as the knocking down of NIXON is concerned, a number declare to be correct.

Another account, and one which we have from Mr. J. H. BRIGHTLY, who also witnessed the entire affair is as follows: Mr. BROWN, who had just bid our informant good bye, was leaving the saloon to take his carriage which was waiting to convey him to his residence, at Bay Side, L. I. While passing out a basket which he was carrying struck against NIXON, whereupon the latter—with whom deceased had had no previous words—made some angry and offensive remarks; Mr. BROWN after placing the basket in the carriage returned to NIXON, who had come out of the saloon, and apologised to him for having struck against him; the latter said he would receive no apology from him as he was a —— loafer;" a wordy altercation ensued, in the course of which BROWN remarked, "You don't know me, Sir," and NIXON responded by saying he did know him, reiterating the above expression and coupling it with others; subsequently applying a term of the most offensive and repulsive character. Upon this BROWN lost control of himself, and, saying he "allowed no man to call him by that name," made a motion as though to "waive him off," as our informant describes it, but not knocking him down. NIXON instantly drew a revolver and fired. He missed, and fired a second and third time; the second, it is thought, being the one which took effect. Mr. BROWN walked toward the curb, called twice for his partner, Mr. GIFFORD, and staggered back, falling into the arms of Mr. BRIGHTLY. He was carried into the saloon, and died in about ten minutes after receiving the shot, apparently unconscious from the moment it was received.

NIXON was taken into the Pewter Mug, where he surrendered the pistol to Mr. GIFFORD. It was a small seven-barrel shooter, and each barrel loaded. He was soon after arrested by Officer DE GRESH, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. On being taken to the station at the City Hall, he gave his name as JAMES H. NIXON; his age, 31; nativity, Ireland; had enlisted at Portland, Me., at the commencement of the war, and prior to Ball's Bluff, where he lost his leg; had been in divers battles. In consequence of his being disabled, he received an honorable discharge, and for some months past has been acting as a subsitute broker in this City, having his office in the Park. He exhibited an entire willingness to answer any question asked him; admitted the shooting, but said he had been abused and knocked down without provocation; fired once when down and twice after he was up. He was very solicitous to know the condition of BROWN; said he hoped he had not killed him, adding, "I swear I did not mean to kill him," and that he had carried the pistol some time, and wished he had not had it with him. When some one came into the Station-house and said that BROWN was dead, he remarked, "I'm sorry; I did not wish to kill him; but I am willing to take the consequences." The prisoner is an intelligent-looking man, rather genteel in appearance, and was perfectly sober. He was sent to the Fourth Ward Station-house to await the result of the inquest; which will commence at No. 167 William-street this morning at 10 o'clock.

An informal examination was made yesterday by Dr. ROBINSON, of the Coroner's Office, and it was found that but one shot took effect, the ball entering the left breast just over the left ventricle of the heart.

Mr. BROWN was a prominent politician of the Tammany Hall school, and for many years past he has taken an active part in all affairs connected with the interests of that organization. For about ten years he was proprietor of the famous little "Wigwam," otherwise known as the "Pewter Mug," in Frankfort-street. This well-remembered resort of Democratic politicians he continued up to the time it was demolished, about two years since. Subsequently he opened a house under the same name at No. 162 Nassau-street, of which he was principal proprietor at the time of his death. He was about 43 years of age, and has left a widow (his second wife, to whom he had been married only about six weeks) and six children, who reside at Bay Side, on Long Island, where deceased was proprietor of the famous "Bay Side House:" this house was a great resort for owners of fast horses and lovers of good living. Mr. BROWN, who in early years had been a *protégé* of Mayor MICKLE, was placed in possession of it by him some four or five years since, and had made a very successful business. The "clam bakes" and "sit downs" of the Bay Side House were noted among lovers of fun and good cheer.

A very shocking incident in connection with the tragedy, was the presence of the son of the deceased, a young man, who stood within a few feet of him when he was shot, and witnessed his death. Mrs. BROWN was in town at the residence of a friend awaiting him to return to their home, when she received word of her sudden and terrible bereavement.

Instantly after the occurrence a large and excited crowd gathered at the spot; the Police subsequently took charge of the saloon, where the body remained, and closed it to all but officials and the more intimate friends of the deceased.

The Russian Padre.

One of the most interesting novelties of the Russian fleet now in our harbor, is the Chaplain—a Greek priest, dressed in the fashion of South American *padres*, except that the hat, instead of being low-crowned, with an immense wide leaf, is a good deal of the "stove pipe" fashion. There is one of these clergymen on all vessels of any magnitude, and two on very large ones. On Sunday mass is celebrated on the open deck, after the manner of the Greek Church, the language used during the celebration of the ceremony being Greek. The *padré*, of course, has a wife and family, and, like the wives of all other officers, they have to remain on shore while their husbands are at sea. A superficial observer visiting the gundeck of the flagship, would think that he was entering a Spanish or French vessel. An attempt to illustrate the different passages in the Scriptures in a pictorial way is made, the spaces between the guns being decorated with images of saints and of the blessed Virgin, in various sizes, and likenesses of almost every saint in the calendar. Of course, to a person not versed in saintly theology, these figures are very mystical, indeed. The *padré* is a gentleman of noble bearing, a little above the medium height, and in the prime of life; he wears a full beard, which falls upon his breast, and rather long, dark, curling hair. His large blue eyes are full; his form is well filled out, and all his movements are dignified and noble. He is as intelligent as he is amiable.

For New-Orleans.

A BIG GUN.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, sailed yesterday for New-Orleans. She has on board a smooth bore gun, weighing 49,550 pounds, which throws a solid shot weighing over 400 pounds. BISMER's boom-derrick was brought into requisition to get the piece on board the steamer, and it remains with the inventive faculties of our tars at New-Orleans to get it out.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fourth-av., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Elegant apartments for ladies. Open to both gentlemen and ladies, from 7 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., daily.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—H. RSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Bouquet of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Broadway Blockaded—Police in force called out to clear the way to WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, of No. 216 Broadway. The great rush for his Fall style of Dress and Soft Hats is without a precedent in City trade.
N. B.—Military Goods also in great variety.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

ALICOTTS.—On Saturday, Sept. 26, of consumption, ELLEN, daughter of the late John M. Alicotts, aged 20 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 44 North 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Sept. 26, GEORGE T., son of Talmadge and Jane A. Baker, aged 9 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 25 Portland-av., this day. (Sunday,) the 27th inst., at 2½ P. M.

HUTTON.—On Friday, Sept. 25, GEORGE N. HUTTON, in the 28th year of his age, a native of Sheffield, England.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 68 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MAYER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 26, EMILY D., the beloved wife of James C. Mayer, and second daughter of Elias H. Mein.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

NEWVILLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 26, MARY A., infant daughter of Clarence M. and Teresa M. Newville, aged 1 month and 10 days.

RUSSEL.—In Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 25, WM. W. RUSSEL, formerly a merchant of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

WHITE.—On Friday, Sept. 25, IRENE T., wife of Lewis J. White, in the 34th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HILLARD'S READERS.

NEW SERIES—JUST PUBLISHED.

HILLARD'S SIXTH READER, HILLARD'S FIFTH READER, } With an original treatise on elocution by Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale College.
HILLARD'S INTERMEDIATE READER, ILLUSTRATED.
HILLARD'S FOURTH READER, ILLUSTRATED.
HILLARD'S THIRD (PRIMARY) READER, ILLUSTRATED.
HILLARD'S SECOND (PRIMARY) READER ILLUSTRATED.
HILLARD'S FIRST (PRIMARY) READER, ILLUSTRATED.

In the Fourth, Intermediate, Fifth, and Sixth Readers A FEW OF THE MOST APPROVED selections in the compiler's former series are reproduced, but the selections for the most part are derived from other sources, and the examination of English literature has been very extensive to find a variety of pieces of intrinsic worth and *permanent* merit.

Great care has been taken to select ENTERTAINING, CHOICE and SPIRITED pieces, and that the different numbers of the NEW SERIES should be CAREFULLY GRADUATED to the capacity of the classes for which they are designed.

School Officers and Teachers are invited to address the publishers.

Copies of the books will be furnished to teachers and school officers for examination, or they will be sent by mail on receipt of the postage, which is for the Sixth, 24 cents; Fifth, 20 cents; Fourth, 16 cents; Third Primary, 12 cents; Second Primary, 8 cents; and First Primary, 6 cents.

The publication of the Old Series will be continued as heretofore.

BREWER & TILESTON,
No. 131 Washington-st., Boston.

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THE POET'S GAME.
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SAGE SONS & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
Nos. 123 and 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer to wholesale buyers, on favorable terms:
BLANK BOOKS in great variety.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—an extensive line.
DIARIES FOR 1864—seventy different sizes and styles.
The above all of their own well-known manufacture.
Also, a full stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
All at the lowest market prices.

POLITICAL.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting for the ratification of the nominations made by the UNION STATE CONVENTION, held at Syracuse on the 2d day of September, will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE, in this City, WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Union citizens, irrespective of party, are invited to be present.

The following eminent speakers have been invited, and are expected to be present on the occasion:

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Gov. CONEY, of Maine,
Major-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Hon. JOHN K. PORTER.
Hon. CORTLANDT PARKER, of New-Jersey,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKENSON.
Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW, of Mass.,
Major-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.
Hon. E. B. WASHBURN, of Illinois,
Hon. EDWARD M. STANTON,
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
PARKE GODWIN, Esq.,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.,
Hon. IRA HARRIS,
Hon. CLARKE B. COCHRANE,
Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE,
MARTIN F. TOWNSEND, Esq.,
Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX
Col. FRED. A. CONKLING,
Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
and Hon. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK.

Other announcements will be made in the future.

HENRY SMITH,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements for the Union Republican Central Committee.
J. G. ABBE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 505.—Sept. 26, 1863.
43, 66, 19, 14, 56, 29.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 506.—Sept. 26, 1863.
74, 64, 26, 60, 15, 61, 6, 42, 25, 69, 51, 7, 43, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WILL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Irvington-st., between Essex and Norfolk Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

A SUBSTITUTE.—WANTED, AN ACCEPTABLE substitute, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., in the basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH, Pastor of Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick s

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 26, 1863.

$11,000 U.S.6s,'81,Co	C.106¾	100 Harlem R. Prf.	130
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct. Notes	Oct.&Ap. 107	400 Reading R.	117
2,000 do.	F.&Aug.106	1200 do.	....117⅛
2,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.c	....101⅜	400 do.	....s10.117⅛
1,000 do.	....New 99¾	200 do.	....117⅜
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '70.	100⅜	600 do.	....117⅜
1,000 N. C. State 6s.	66	900 do.	....s30.117⅜
1.000 Mo. State 6s.	68¾	200 do.	....b30.117⅜
5,000 do.	68⅞	200 do.	....117⅜
15,000 Mo. ss. ls. to H.& St. J. R.	85	200 Mich. Cen. R.	....s30.119
12.000 Ohio & Miss.R.C.	31	300 do.	....119⅜
1.000 E. 8th M. B.	111	200 Pitts.,Ft.W.&Chi..	82
5.000 E. 8th M. Bs	108	300 do.	....82¼
4.000 Mil.& P.DuC.1M.	104⅜	50 do.	....b10 82¼
5 Continental Bank.	97	500 do.	....s30 82
10 Commonw'lth B'k	100	100 do.	....b10 82¼
125,000 Amer. Gold	....139¼	50 Chic. & N. W. R.	36
5,000 do.	....139⅛	900 M. S. & N. I.	79
1.500 do.	139	2100 do.	80
100 Canton Co.	31¼	100 do.	....b10 80
50 Quicksilv. M.Co.	61	100 do.	....s10 80
150 do.	63	200 do.	....s15 80
100 do.	....s60 62½	500 do.	....s30 80
400 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1¾	300 do.	....80⅛
1150 N. Y. Cen. R.	138¾	400 do.	....80⅝
200 do.	....s10.138¾	3850 do.	....s4 80⅝
500 do	....138⅞	100 do.	....b10 80⅝
150 do.	....138⅞	100 do.	....s30 81
100 do	....b30.138⅞	50 do.	....b30 81⅛
100 do.	....b30.139	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	134
100 do.	....b30.139⅛	50 do.	....s30.133
100 do.	....b30.139⅛	100 do.	....s60.133
300 Pacific M.S.Co	s30.211	500 Ill. Cen. R.S.	122
300 do.	214	500 do.	....122¾
500 do.	....s60 211	200 do.	....s50.122⅝
300 Erie R.	....105⅛	100 do.	....122⅝
300 do.	....s10 105⅞	200 do.	....b60 123
100 do.	....105⅞	200 do.	....b30 123
300 do.	106	1000 Clev. & P. R.	88
200 do.	....b10.106⅛	200 do.	....s30 97¾
1350 do.	....106⅛	33 Cal. & Chi. R.	107
200 do.	....s20 106	200 do.	....107⅜
800 do.	....s10 106⅛	550 do.	108
100 do.	....b30.106⅜	100 do.	....s10.107⅝
300 do.	....b30.106⅜	100 do.	....b10.108
145 Erie R. Prf.	104	100 do.	....107⅝
400 do.	....104⅜	300 Clev. & T. R.	....117⅜
150 do	....s15.104⅜	200 do	....117⅜
200 Hud. River R.	134	200 Chi. & R. I.	....b10 107
1200 do.	135	2100 do.	....c 107
450 do.	....135⅜	200 M. & P. DuC.	....69⅝
100 do.	....s10.135	12 Mil.& P.DuC. 1st P	110
300 do.	....135⅞	100 A. & T. H. P.	80
600 do	136	100 Chic. & Alt. R.	....79⅜
200 Harlem R.	....b10.141	100 do.	79
2000 do.	140	200 Chi. & Alt. P.	80
500 do.	139	100 do.	....s30 79
300 do.	....139⅜	100 Cumb. Coal Prf.	....30½

SATURDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The excitement of the Street this forenoon was the heavy fall in Michigen Southern. It transpires that during the extraordinary *clique* rise in the stock in August to 108@112 ℔ cent., the Directors of the Company bought up a large portion of their Bonded debt and turned it into common shares, thus throwing upon the speculators in the latter about 15,000 newly created shares. The operation was deemed a good one for the Company, and as the Directors neither advised, participated in or sanctioned as timely or judicious the sudden heavy advance in the common stock, before the road is able to pay cash dividends upon it, they justify themselves in availing of the opportunity afforded by a purely speculative market to *buy* in their Bonds, thereby stopping 7 ℔ cent. interest upon so much of their large Funded Debt, and to *sell* a corresponding amount of the common stock.

That the Common as well as Guaranteed Stock, even under the increase of the former, is made intrinsically more valuable by the reduction of an imperative 7 ℔ cent. mortgage lien upon the property, there can be no question. If the entire debt could be converted in the same way, the Stock would be still better, and would only require the extinction by conversion of the $2,850,000 Guaranteed Shares, to make the whole property a fair investment in this consolidated form.

Opinions differ on the Street, of course, as to the propriety and secrecy of the action of the Board of Directors; and it may be reasonably questioned whether, if they had been, individually, a party to the *Bull* movement in the stock in August, as they nearly all have been, and that frequently at other times and other prices in such movements, this action to reduce the Bonded debt would have been thought of, or if thought of, whether it would *then* have been taken. In this view of the case, and on the broader questions of good faith and publicity, which it is thought have been overlooked by the Directors of the Michigan Southern Company, a Committee of inquiry has been raised by the regular Board of the Stock Exchange, and the same course taken by the Public Board, that the whole facts may be elicited at an early day.

At the Stock Exchange the price of Michigan Southern recovered to 80 ℔ cent. after selling on the Street as low as 75 ℔ cent. After the adjournment the price broke down again to 76@75 ℔ cent. The other Railways at the Board were comparatively steady, and the demand for New-York Central, Erie, Reading, &c., fairly active. The Government Securities were firm and the Border State Stocks steady.

There was no second meeting of the Board. At 3 o'clock, on the Street, the following prices were made, as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	138¾	139	Harlem Pref.	125	130
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106⅞	Mich. Central	118⅛	119
N. Y. Central	134	134	Mich. Southern	81⅞	78
Erie	104¾	105	Mich Guarant'd	123	125
Erie Preferred	103½	103⅝	Illinois Cen.	122⅛	122½
Hudson	137⅜	139	Pittsburgh	98	98
Pacific Mail	214	213	Fort Wayne	82⅜	82
Harlem	142	140	Rock Island	107½	107¼
Canton	31⅞	31½	Galena	107	107½
Prairie du Chien 7s	70	70	Reading	117¾	117¼
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	64	63
Toledo	117	117⅛	Chicago and A.	79¾	79

The daily Custom-House demand for Gold this week, and the export demand, (nearly a million and a half,) together with the less favorable details from the battles near Chattanooga, made a firm market for Gold and Exchange to-day. The shipments by the steamers to-day amount to $1,017,000.

The following bids were made to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	104
America	122⅜	Hanover	98
City	145	Irving	92
Tradesmen's	110	Metropolitan	115
Merchants' Exch'e.	98	Market	103
Commerce	103	Continental	96⅜
Mechan. Bank'g A'n	95	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	90	Imp. and Traders'	110
Am. Exchange	108	Park	120
Chatham	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, E'l Est.	102¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s'65	103¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	88⅝
Erie thirds, '83	111⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	65⅜
Erie fourths, '80	110¾	Han. and St. Jos. 1sts	81
Erie fifths, '85	108	Del., Lac. & W. 1sts	115
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	107	Tol. & W. 1sts	101
Hud. R. firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	116	M. & P. du C. firsts	104½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Gal. & Chic. Extd	114
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	112	Gal. & Chi. seconds	106
Har. seconds, '64	101	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	127	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	New-Jersey C. 1sts '70	108
Michigan S. seconds	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Ill. Central, '75	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102⅝
Al. & T. R. 1sts	102⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82¾
Al. & T. H. 2d. Inc	86	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62⅝

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,540,469 73; including for customs, $282,218 31; payments, $1,651,659 95; balance, $25,647,128 51.

THE LATE FORGERY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The checks with forged indorsements, which were passed recently at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, were stolen from letters going from and coming to the officers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The first check stolen was one of six which had been sent to a firm in New-York for dividends on railroad stock. The letter containing them was received by one of the firm, but not the person for whom they were intended, and without the letter being examined, though opened, it was laid on the desk of the other partner. When it came to be examined, it was found that instead of six the letter only contained five checks, and an inquiry was started as to what had become of the missing check. Suspicion fell upon persons in the establishment, but no trace of the check could be discovered. The letter sent by the New-York firm, informing of the loss of the check, contained two checks, and these were abstracted also, indorsements forged upon them and the money obtained from the Bank. An effort to discover the thief and forger was made by the New-York detectives, but without success, and it was not till after the arrest of TAPE, the colored boy, in the office of the Company, on the charge of stealing railroad time-keepers, that Officer CALLAHAN discovered him to be the guilty agent. He obtained the two checks from the letter at the Post-office; the other check he got from a letter with which he was intrusted to take to the Post-office.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 25.*

GEN. DIX ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Letter from Maior-Gen. Dix to the War Democracy.

The following is the letter from Major-Gen. DIX to the War Democracy of Wisconsin, and which was read at the Union meeting, Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening. It was prefaced by these pregnant sentences of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS:

Patriotism emanates from the heart, fills the soul, infuses itself into the whole man, and speaks and acts the same language. A friend of his country in war will feel, speak and act for his country; revere his country's cause and hate his country's enemies. America wants no friend, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen who, after war is declared, condemns the justice of her cause and sympathizes with the enemy. All such are traitors in their hearts. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

MAY 13, 1815.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1863.

To the War Democracy of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN: I received the day before yesterday yours of the 31st of August, inviting me to attend a Mass Convention of the loyal Democracy of Wisconsin, on the 17th inst., at the City of Janesville. I have not seen the platform, embracing the Ryan address, put forth by the Democracy of Wisconsin at Madison, on the 5th of August; but it is enough for me to know that you are in favor of "the resolute prosecution of the war," and of "unconditionally supporting the Government in its efforts and credit, in upholding its laws and replenishing its armies until the supremacy of the Constitution shall be established over every State and upon every spot of our domain." This is my own purpose; and I have seen, with the deepest regret, manifestations of a determination on the part of a portion of the Democracy of the country to withhold its support from the Government in carrying on the war, on account of certain errors of policy, thus giving aid to the public enemies, who are in arms against the Union and the national life. This determination, if persevered in, will inevitably betray the Democratic party into a course of action which will be fatal to it by leaving it, at the close of the war, now not far distant, (if we are united,) in the same relation to the country in which the Federal party was left at the close of the War of 1812.

I cannot accept your invitation to address you. My public duties demand my constant presence here; and I believe I can be most serviceable to the country by confining myself strictly to the discharge of those which are devolved on me by my military command. But I take pleasure in responding to your request to write to you.

In a great national struggle for existence, what is the duty of all good citizens? Manifestly, to sustain the Government with all their strength. If it is weak we should rally around it and try and make it strong. If it is guilty of errors of conduct, we should not, for that reason, rush into an opposition which may disqualify it for the exact end it is laboring to accomplish; but we should still sustain it, and trust for their correction to the recurrence of the popular ordeal, through which every Administration is, after a brief period, to pass.

The measure which has produced, perhaps, more dissatisfaction than any other is the President's Emancipation Proclamation. I certainly should not have advised it. I believed that it would prove practically inoperative—that it would only reach negroes who came within our control, and they were, by the laws of war, if we chose so to regard them, free without it. It was purely a war measure; and if the war should cease to-morrow, it would cease to be practically operative, excepting so far as it has been executed. This is, however, a question of interpretation for the Courts, and it does not become me to anticipate their decision.

But putting another construction on it—that it was, as has been charged, the index of a radical change in the policy of the war—of the intention of the Administration to make it a war for the abolition of Slavery, and not for a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, the only basis, as I think, on which reconstruction is possible—is it wise or patriotic to withdraw our support from the Government on account of it? In a war for the nationality of the country there can be but two sides. The neutral may, it is true, clog the movement of the Government by his dead weight, as the *vis inertiæ* of matter impedes its motion. But he who, by assuming an attitude of hostility to the Government embarrasses it in the prosecution of the war, is an auxiliary to the public enemy. The question is, whether war with the Emancipation Proclamation shall be maintained against the rebellion, or whether the rebellion shall be allowed to go on unresisted on account of the Proclamation? In other words, whether aid shall be given to the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN or the usurpation of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Great dissatisfaction has also been created by permitting arbitrary arrests by military authority in States which are loyal, and in which the machinery of the Courts is in full operation. Condemnation of these in speech or through the Press is one of the prerogatives of free discussion. But when opposition is carried to the extremity of withholding support from the Government in carrying on the war, or rushing into open resistance to it, a crime is committed and the public enemy is aided and encouraged.

This is now the imminent danger which threatens the Democratic party. Opposition to the measures referred to has degenerated into opposition to the war. The law authorizing a draft of men to replenish the ranks of the army has been violently condemned by leading members and leading presses of the Democratic party, and every effort has been made to defeat its execution and to prevent the Government from getting men under it. It has been denounced as unconstitutional, arbitrary, unprecedented and a measure of tyranny to which the Anglo-Saxon race has never submitted. These misrepresentations, sustained in many instances by high authority, have done much to render the measure odious and to defeat its purpose.

Of the necessity of the act I have nothing to say, excepting what all know, that it was found impracticable to keep up the numerical force of the army to the proper standard by voluntary enlistment. It was passed by Congress under a sense of the responsibility which the members owe to the people, and in view of the exigencies of the military service. It is a law, and obedience is a public duty. Obedience to it is no more than an ordinary duty under existing emergencies. It is the dictate of patriotism, of the sense of honor, and of the high instinct, which impels every man who is worthy of his country, to obey her call when the Government is in peril.

In seasons of public danger, compulsory military service, of which the draft is the mildest and most equitable form, has been resorted to in England, for the army as well as the navy, in nearly every age of her reign, from the time of WILLIAM the Conqueror down to GEORGE the Fourth. It has been enforced by the King's prerogative and by the statute law; it was regulated by the Parliament under CHARLES the First, and by the Parliament under OLIVER CROMWELL after CHARLES was beheaded. One of their acts elicited an encomium from HALLAM, in his *Constitutional History of England*. It was adopted in Massachusetts, New-York and Virginia, under the Colonial *régime*, and continued after they had thrown off their allegiance to the British Crown. It had the leading features of the present draft—substitutes and pecuniary contributions as a commutation for personal service. It was continued by the United States, under the Articles of Confederation, till Congress, under the Constitution, was invested with the unlimited power to "raise and support armies." It is peculiarly and preëminently an Anglo-Saxon method of providing for great public emergencies; but in the heat of party strife men become as untrue to history as they are to the duties of citizenship.

In this State the denunciations hurled against the present draft by the Press, and by men in high position, led to the most disgraceful riot known to the history of the country, in which hundreds of lives were lost and delayed the execution of the measure for a period which will not fall short of two months. If the law had been cheerfully obeyed—if those who had been busy in denouncing it had been as earnest in their appeals to the patriotism of the people to carry it out, a great public dishonor would probably have been averted, and LEE's army, the last dependence of the insurgents, might ere this have been hopelessly crippled or dispersed.

From the period of the Confederation this mode of replenishing the army has been called a draft, and the men enrolled for service drafted men. The Federalists in 1814 gave it, in order to render it odious, the name of conscription. The same course is adopted by its enemies now. Some who are supporters of the law have, it is true, with a looseness of expression by no means creditable to them, applied to it the term by which it was stigmatized by the enemies of the Democracy in the War of 1812; but it is unknown to the law and to the instructions of the Government, and the persistence in the use of a term which suggests the severe French system of compulsion, and keeps out of view the comparatively mild Anglo-Saxon draft, cannot be dictated by a patriotic motive.

In 1814, after the desperate contests on the Niagara frontier, when it became necessary to fill up the ranks of the army, and when volunteering, as now, had become an uncertain reliance, Mr. MONROE, then acting Secretary of State and Secretary of War, and afterward President of the United States, proposed several plans, one of which, and the most prominent, was a draft. Mr. MADISON, who was President, referred to it in terms of approval in his message to Congress.

Mr. MONROE, in his letter to the Committee of the House of Representatives, defended the measure in a clear and unanswerable argument, from which there is room only for the following extracts:

"In proposing a draft as one of the modes of raising men in case of actual necessity in the present great emergency of the country, I have thought it my duty to examine such objections to it as occurred, particularly those of a constitutional nature. It is from my sacred regard to the principles of our Constitution that I have ventured to trouble the Committee with any remarks on this part of the subject."

"Congress has a right by the Constitution to raise regular armies, and no restraint is imposed in the exercise of it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard generally against the abuse of power, with none of which does this plan interfere."

"An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is a universal maxim, which admits of no exception."

"The Commonwealth has a right to the service of all its citizens, or rather the citizens composing the Commonwealth have a right, collectively and individually, to the service of each other to repel any danger which may be menaced."

"The plan proposed is not more compulsive than the militia service."

These extracts indicate the tone of the argument in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, as well as its necessity, its propriety, and its justice.

The measure was immediately assailed as unconstitutional by the leading Federalists in Congress. It was denounced as an odious conscription, and in much the same language as its opponents denounce it now. JEREMIAH MASON, of New-Hampshire, admitted to have been the ablest Federal Senator in Congress at that time, spoke against it.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, a Federal Senator from Maryland, said:

"A few years past and the name of conscription was never uttered but it was coupled with execration. Last year it found its way into a letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee, and it was then so odious that it was but little exposed to view. This year we have conscription openly recommended to us by the Secretary at War, (Mr. MONROE,) in an official paper; and, worst of all, it finds champions and advocates on this floor.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. CYRUS KING, a Federal member from Massachusetts, said:

"JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, is the father of this system of conscription for America, as his unfortunate friend BONAPARTE was of that of France. This he announced in his message, before referred to as follows: 'I earnestly renew, at the same time, a recommendation of such changes in the system of militia as, by classing and disciplining for the most prompt and active service the portions most capable of it, will give to that great resource for the public safety all the requisite energy and efficiency.'

His plans, therefore, substantially embraced by these conscription bills, were afterward submitted to Congress by his Secretary of War, JAMES MONROE, and by him attempted to be recommended to the American people by the plea of necessity:

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds."

Your President further says, in the same message: 'We see the people rushing with enthusiasm to the scenes where danger and duty call. In offering their blood, they give the surest pledge that no other tribute will be withheld.' If this be true, Sir, where is the necessity of violating the Constitution to impose on the people a military despotism and French conscription?"

Mr. MORRIS S. MILLER, a distinguished Federal member from UTICA, said:

"The plan which gentlemen wish adopted is conscription. They call it classification and penalty—classification and draft. Sir, there is poison in the dish; garnish it as you please, there is poison still. You call it classification. * * The times demand that things should be called by their right names—this is conscription, and with features more hideous than are to be found in the exploded system of our unfortunate cousin of Elba."

"What are the plans by which you intend to fill your army? I object to them all as unconstitutional and inexpedient. They all look to force, and you have no right to raise an army except by voluntary enlistment."

"Mr. Chairman, this plan violates the Constitution of your country. It invades the rights of State Governments. It is a direct infringement of their sovereignty. It concentrates all power in the General Government, and deprives the States of their necessary security."

"Much less can I forget that the Governor of New-York, (Mr. TOMPKINS) who has let himself to the Administration as the pioneer of conscription, did pardon a horse-thief on condition that he should enlist."

"I have followed four children to the tomb. Under present circumstances ought I to repine their loss? When I see the attempt to fasten this conscription on us, ought I to regret that they have gone to Heaven? My daughters, had they lived, might have been the mothers of conscripts; my sons might have been conscripts themselves."

"I have carefully examined this conscription question with all the seriousness and attention required by the solemnity of the occasion. I have exercised that small measure of talent which it has pleased the Almighty to bestow upon me, and I have arrived at this conclusion. The plan of conscription violates the Constitution; it trenches on the rights of the States, and takes from them their necessary security; it destroys all claim to personal freedom; it will poison all the comforts of this people. In this belief, I have no hesitation to say that I think it will be resisted, and that it ought to be resisted."

Leading men of the Democratic party have carried into this war the hostility to the draft that Judge MILLER and his Federal associates in Congress carried into the war of 1812. There is this difference, however, and one by no means favorable to the opponents of the draft of the present day. Judge MILLER's hostility to it was before it became a law; and his was a legitimate opposition, having for its purpose to prevent the adoption of the measure. On the other hand, those who follow in his footsteps resist the draft with all the moral power they can exert in order to defeat the execution of a law definitely passed by both Houses of Congress. Judge MILLER, as a Member of Congress, and a part of the law-making power, had a perfect right to oppose the measure in debate and by his vote. But those who resist it when it has become a law, not only violate one of the first duties of citizenship, but array themselves against the war by attempting to defeat the execution of a measure so essential to success as the recruiting of our armies.

While it is the highest duty of the citizen in time of war to sustain the Government against the public enemy, there has been no epoch in the history of the Republic in which this obligation was more imperative than it is at the present moment. Not only is our national existence threatened by the Southern insurrection, but our enemies abroad have been busy, while domestic discord has bound our hands, in violating the time-honored policy of the country. Spain has appropriated to herself another of the fertile islands of the Gulf. France has overthrown the authority of a neighboring Republic, and is seeking to place an Austrian monarch on an American throne. Great Britain, forgetful of her history and her good faith, and reckless of international obligations, has become a secure base for naval enterprises by rebellious citizens, to ravage our commerce and insult our flag. In view of these public wrongs, and of the day of reckoning which must come, it is no time for our citizens to relax their ties of allegiance or to inculcate theories which strike at the foundation of the military power of the Government. On the contrary, it is the duty of the statesman, who loves his country, and would resent her wrongs, to cherish and keep alive that spirit of devotion which will enable us to present against all foes, whether domestic or foreign, an unbroken front; to proclaim and to exemplify in his conduct the only doctrine worthy of a patriot, that in time of war the Government is entitled to the hearty and zealous support of the whole people against the common enemy.

Let me return a moment to the year 1814. Previous to the debate in Congress referred to, important movements were in progress in the State of New-York. At a special session of the Legislature, called in the month of September by Gov. TOMPKINS, before Mr. MONROE presented his plan for a draft, M. VAN BUREN, then a young member of the Senate, brought forward several measures to infuse new vigor into the prosecution of the war. The most prominent was a bill to place at the disposal of the General Government 12,000 men for two years, to be raised by a classification of the militia of the State.

This measure encountered the most violent opposition from the Federal members of the Legislature; but it passed both Houses, and became a law on the 24th of October, 1814, nine days after Mr. MONROE's plan was submitted to Congress. Of this bill, Col. BENTON, in a letter to the Mississippi Convention in 1840, said that it was "the most energetic war measure ever adopted in this country."

Mr. NILES (see his "Register," vol. 7, Nov. 26, 1814,) says: "The great State of New-York has taken a stand that says (to the Hartford Convention, thus far shalt thou go and no farther;" and at page 123, same volume: "The Legislature adjourned on the 24th of October, after passing several acts of great importance. Among them is an act to raise 12,000 men to be paid, fed, and subsisted by the United States. The men are to be raised by an equal classification, and are intended as a permanent force to relieve the militia," &c.

Thus it will be seen that the draft, which was proposed in Congress and adopted in New-York, and which was denounced by the Federalists as a conscription, as unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical, had the support of MADISON, MONROE, TOMPKINS, VAN BUREN, and other great men of the Democratic party; and had not the treaty of peace, concluded at Ghent, in December, 1814, put an end to the war, there is little doubt that this mode of replenishing the army would have been adopted in Congress as it was in New-York.

The course of those who are denouncing and resisting the measure now, in nearly the same manner and the same language as that in which the Federalists denounced it and its authors, MADISON, MONROE and TOMPKINS, is in great danger of placing the Democracy of the country in a position of open hostility to the Government and to one of its leading war measures. If this course is persisted in and sustained by the great body of the party, its downfall is certain. The danger can only be averted by an honest and unqualified support of the war. It is not enough to pass patriotic resolutions and declarations of principle. These are a mere deception unless they are followed up by consistent acts, and by putting forward as representative men those who have given evidence in their conduct that their hearts are in the great struggle in which the country is engaged for the preservation of its life. If this be not done, the Democracy will inevitably draw down upon itself the popular distrust, which fell upon the Federal party at the close of the war of 1812, and rendered its resuscitation impossible. Into this abyss I will not consent to be dragged down. I have been all my life a member of the Democratic party. Its principles, as proclaimed by JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON, have always been, and will ever be my guides; and while I do not deem it compatible with my military duties to take an active part in political contests, I shall do all in my power to rescue the party from the destruction with which it is menaced by the impotent, the partisan spirit, and the want of patriotism by which some of its leading men are actuated, and to rally it so far as my humble efforts avail, to the support of the Government and the preservation of the Union. If it cannot be saved, I will not be an agent in its downfall. But if it is doomed to succumb to the influence of unfaithful leaders and pernicious counsels, my hope still is, that the great body of its members will, before it is too late, reassert its ancient principles, and combining with the conservative elements of the country, will resume its proper influence in the conduct of public affairs, and guide us, as in the better days of the Republic, under the sacred banner of Constitutional liberty and law, in our majestic march to prosperity and power.

I am, very, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX.

MESSRS. MATT. H. CARPENTER, LEVI HUBBELL, C. D. ROBINSON.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Political Progress in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Union State Convention, which held its session in Nashville in July last, appointed a State Central Committee, composed of three responsible persons, one for each division of the State, namely, East, West and Middle Tennessee, who were to direct the people in the work of reconstruction. The Committee appointed for West Tennessee have issued the following address to the citizens of that section:

ADDRESS TO THE UNION MEN OF WEST TENNESSEE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: By authority of the Union State Convention, which met at the Capitol on the 1st of July last, the undersigned were constituted a coordinate branch of the Union State Committee, with instructions to take such action as, from time to time, may seem to them expedient to facilitate the restoration of legitimate civil government in Tennessee. In discharge of the duty thus imposed we address to you this appeal:

The practical question of the hour is, shall we reorganize our State Government and rescue our domestic affairs from chaos and confusion? Three years ago peace, security, prosperity and happiness reigned throughout the land, and came home to every hearthstone. Then we had not attempted the sanguinary experiment of destroying the noble Government of our fathers—the Union—to which we were indebted for all those blessings. Had Tennessee been left to her own free will she never would have tried that disastrous experiment. By force, by fraud and faithless leaders, an honest, brave and generous-hearted people were precipitated into a revolution, without the shadow of a grievance, without a single justifying cause. Look around you, and what do you see? Your State has been made the battle-ground; your fair valleys desolated and drenched with the blood of your slain kinsmen; and for what? What one of your rights was assailed or denied? What wrong unredressed? None. And yet the fair fields of Tennessee have been devastated and moistened with the blood of her bravest sons. Her homes are clothed in mourning, and bathed in tears; her local Government literally uprooted and destroyed; in all her borders law is prostrate, and anarchy reigns.

The Federal Government affords protection, tranquility and security to her people within the narrow limits of a few fortified points. The rest of her territory is, to all intents and purposes, in the possession of freebooters, thieves and assassins, all combined under the name of guerrillas. Why permit this condition of things to exist? How long shall it continue? Pause, reflect, and let reason, so long detroned, resume her sway.

Let us go earnestly to work to remedy the terrible evils with which we are afflicted; to ward off the awful calamities with which we are still threatened. If we have been ungrateful to the best Government the world ever saw, let us commence now to make amends. Let us lay aside a false and fatal pride, and be content with sensible, practical men. Passion has reigned too long. Reason together, ourselves candidly, was there ever any just cause for inaugurating this unnatural war upon the truest Government known to man? Why should it continue? What can you possibly gain by its continuance? Think of the innumerable blessings that would come to us with the return of peace.

The rebel conspirators can never, never succeed. The Ruler of Nations is against them; they must fall. Their success would be the death knell of free institutions and republican government; the proclamation of universal, internicine war; the portentous prelude to a general wreck of all that remains of American nationality. Nothing worth a name would survive such a lamentable catastrophy, and the eye would only rest on the "broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union—States dissevered, discordant, belligerent—a land rent with civil feuds and drenched in fraternal blood."

Can you desire such a result? Can any patriot invoke such a curse upon his native land? Can any lover of civil liberty and Constitutional Government labor for such an unholy consummation? Ponder these things well; count the consequences of your action; rise above passion, pride and prejudice; let your deliberate judgment be once more your guide; look at the realities around you through the clear light of experience rather than through the thick mists of untried theories and vague speculation.

Your State was exempted from the President's Emancipation Proclamation; many other privileges have been accorded to her which are withheld from the other seceded States. For these discriminations we are indebted mainly to Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON. Faithful to the interests of his native State, and anxious to shield her people, as far as human energy could, from the blighting calamities of this fratricidal war, he has been successful in securing for Tennessee, from the hands of the General Government, immunities enjoyed only by the loyal States. Let us now show our appreciation alike of his noble efforts and the leniency of the Government. Let us take such action as will secure a full recognition of our loyalty and the enjoyment of all the benefits and blessings incident thereto.

Gov. JOHNSON will issue no writs of election till the people in West and Middle Tennessee, in some suitable manner, shall have expressed clearly and explicitly their willingness and solicitude to choose legislators, and commence in good faith the work of reorganization. Until then we must expect to remain under military rule. The question rests with you. Will you act?

Individuals from every county and neighborhood bring us the monotonous intelligence that the people are tired of a fugitive, aimless warfare, and earnestly desire peace. The only step now necessary to secure what seems to be the universal wish, is the reorganization of our State Government, under and according to the forms of our State Constitution.

By the judicious and active cooperation of the people this work may be accomplished in a few months. Once accomplished, the white wings of peace would again encompass our borders, law, order and justice would again assert supremacy over the wicked passions of men. Although it may be true that "the world is governed too much," yet we may safely affirm that the present condition of our State demands some immediate legitimate legislation, to be followed by its vigorous enforcement.

To our fellow-citizens of West Tennessee we would respectfully recommend the following as the best and speediest means of obtaining an expression of opinion, preliminary to bringing about a restoration of civil authority in the State:

1. Hold primary meetings in each county, and, if possible, in each civil district.

2. Pass resolutions requesting Gov. JOHNSON to issue writs of election for members of the Legislature, pledging yourselves to elect none but loyal men.

3. Forward the authenticated record of your proceedings directly to this Committee, to be forwarded to Gov. JOHNSON.

4. Correspond, either individually or through Committees, directly with the authorities at Nashville, or with this Committee, giving such information as you may deem important concerning matters of public interest in your districts or neighborhoods.

Gov. JOHNSON only requires unequivocal assurances from the people that they desire, in good faith, an opportunity to elect loyal representatives, when he will at once willingly afford them every facility to do so. The election of a loyal Legislature must precede the election of members of Congress, as the State will have to be re-districted under the new apportionment, agreeably to the census of 1860. When this is done, Senators may be chosen by the Legislature, and an election for Governor and members of Congress ordered. If this latter election can be held prior to the assembling of the next Congress our representatives would doubtless be permitted to take their seats without opposition.

A political party is growing up and gaining strength every day this war is prolonged, based upon the doctrine that the people of the seceded States are alien enemies, entitled to no right or participation in the Government; that every State which passed an ordinance of separation has relapsed into a territorial condition, and must be readmitted into the Union under a new constitution before she can rightfully claim her former privileges. This fact of itself constitutes an unanswerable argument why we should immediately resume the exercise of our functions as a State, and secure the recognition of our true political status in the Government, before additional, perhaps insurmountable, objects are placed in our way.

Procrastination will be dangerous, possibly fatal. We need not point out to you the many advantages which a reconstruction of your State Government would secure to you. The reëstablishment of State and Federal Courts, exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction; the opening of public highways; the revival of agriculture, commerce, trade and general prosperity; security to life, liberty and property, with all the innumerable blessings flowing therefrom. These are all within your reach; you have only to extend your hands and grasp them. Will you do it? We appeal to you in the name of all the sacred memories of the past and all the glorious hopes of the future, to commence at once the work of placing your State on the high road to material wealth, honor, greatness and grandeur.

Loyal Tennesseans, do not, we implore you, permit yourselves to be longer deceived by fanatics and demagogues; they have already brought to your doors ruin and desolation. Let us not, we beseech you, suffer our little band to be divided by party intrigue, dissensions and strife. Let us rise to a just conception of the nature of the times and the imperious duties of the hour. Tennessee has now twenty-four thousand gallant sons battling under the Stars and Stripes for the perpetuation of our liberties and theirs. But one hope inspires this army of freemen: the star of American destiny is its only guide. While they are united as one man in the work of suppressing armed rebellion, let us show them that we are united in the work of reconstruction at home. Let us do as they do—repudiate all political whipper-snappers and partisan combinations. There will always be unprincipled men seeking to distract the people with hair-splitting technicalities or delude them with specious sophistries, miserable abstractions and false cries of invaded rights. They hope by these means to paralyze the arm of the Government and secure the triumph of its enemies and the destruction of American liberties. But, thank God, the Government is powerful enough to withstand the attack of all its foes, the sneaking and cowardly, as well as the bold and the brave. Let there be but one party in Tennessee, whose rallying cry shall be one word—Union—and whose banner shall be "the flag of the free"—the ensign of the great undivided republic.

JAMES B. BINGHAM,
JAMES M. TOMENY,
Members State Central Com. for West Tennessee.

The Basis of Reunion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Events are hurrying on and the time is fast approaching when the war will come to an end. It becomes our duty to look ahead, and prepare to meet the question which of necessity must then arise "How to reconstruct the Union?" It becomes the United States as a nation to maintain her dignity in the eyes of the world. She has drawn her sword to maintain "the Right;" she ought not to sheath it and submit to "the Wrong." Better fight on until she either exterminates or is exterminated. Let her then make known to the Confederate States the conditions on which she will consent to make peace, and receive them back into the Union; and these terms of peace must form

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AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, FANCY AND
PLAIN SILKS—a fine assortment,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, is offering at retail, a splendid assortment of the most popular makes, at popular prices, some without lustre, some medium, and others very bright, in all widths; also, some extra rich grades for cloaks.
N. B.—Several beautiful shades in plain purples and steel colors.
Ladies, call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 1st of October, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.

3,000 barrels of first quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meat to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

112,500 pounds of DRY SALTED and SMOKED HAMS, to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

80,400 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in tight half barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

185,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

3,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half barrels.

To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Peas, Hominy and dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows;

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of Inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY NOON, Oct. 1, 1863, for furnishing by contract the following articles, viz.:
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent.
Blankets, Woolen.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Stockings.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot, in this city.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.—PROPOSALS are solicited at this office for the furnishing of ROOFING FELT, in considerable quantities, as it may be required from time to time in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot, at Gisboro Point, near this City.

Bidders are requested to send with their bids samples of the quality of felt they propose to furnish.

The felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND SHAFTING for sale, of 10-horse power. Price $800. Inquire of W. H. HARTMAN, No. 66 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

REDEMPTION OF CORPORATION BONDS.—The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, becoming due and payable on the first day of October proximo, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000, of "Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1863, and by an Ordinance of said Corporation, approved Sept. 18, 1863.

Said Bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November of each year, and the principal thereof will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1867.

The proposals will state the amount of said bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, (at the Broadway Bank,) on THURSDAY, October 1, 1863, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the Chamberlain's receipts for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from October 1, 1863.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds of 1867," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids if the public interest should require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, September 18, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY of Watertown, Wisconsin, issued to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company, can, upon the surrender of their bonds at the office of W. H. BOODY & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, receive in exchange therefor stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, at the rate of six shares of stock for each $1,000 of bonds, with all coupons attached.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BOND COUPONS.—The amount of the coupons due Oct. 1, on the Income Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, upon application, "5-20" 6 per cent. bonds in all denominations, at par.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Oct. 1, 1863, on bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, on the presentation of the coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, New York.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1863.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Oct. 5. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, Market and Security Fire Insurance Scrip—whether the amounts are small or large—may obtain fair prices for the same at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED —By WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of September until the morning of the 7th of October next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of the BULL'S HEAD BANK have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. and the United States Government tax has been declared, payable on the 12th day of October next, to the stockholders who shall be registered as such at the time of closing the Transfer books. The Transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of September, and opened on the 10th day of October next.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th proximo. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of Oct. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20 till Oct. 1.
THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on $1,000 and under, 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. PECK, President,
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

C. P. C.
CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM.
It is infinitely superior to anything in use for extracting teeth without pain. I have administered it numberless times in the last eight years with perfect success. If you have been humbugged by the freezing process, local applications, electricity or nitrous oxide, just try my new C. P. C. Nobody pretends to doubt its utility. Guaranteed perfectly harmless and agreeable when administered by me. From one to a whole set of teeth extracted at one sitting, at the reduced price of 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each one following. Please give me a trial. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Extract teeth without the slightest pain. Dr. COLTON, who originated and first demonstrated the value of the NITROUS OXIDE as an anæsthetic, having had twenty years' experience with the gas, will administer it in person. Instructions, with the right apparatus furnished to dentists, on very reasonable terms, with a certificate of ability. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.
OFFICE No. 22 BOND-ST.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED without the slightest pain, by the use of nitrous oxide,
By Dr. B. F. ADAMS,
No. 387 Canal-st.
Dr. ADAMS having had a perfect knowledge of this gas for many years, will guarantee to administer it in person, with perfect safety, to all who may favor him with a call.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

REMOVAL.—G. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, NO 38 Clinton place, near University, 8th-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—MISSING FROM THE EFFECTS OF Charles Burrall, late of Hoboken, deceased, and therefore supposed to be lost or mislaid, $20,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, as follows:
No. 20,872, dated March 6, 1863—$5,000.
No. 20,898, dated March 7, 1863— 5,000.
No. 20,907, dated March 7, 1863— 5,000.
No. 20,912, dated March 7, 1863— 5,000.
The public are cautioned against purchasing the above Certificates, as payment of the same will be stopped.
GEO. L. BROWN, Executor, &c., No. 11 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING NOTES, drawn by the subscriber to his own order:
$5,206 16, dated 30th August.
$5,206 16, dated 4th September.
$5,206 16, dated 14th September.
$5,206 17, dated 19th September.
The public are cautioned against negotiating them.
W. J. EMMET.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving the Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

For paving Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

For repairing the flagging in Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the Eleventh-avenue, and all upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of the Eleventh-avenue, between the centre of the block south of Forty-eighth-street and the southerly line of Fifty-third-street.

Also, all the lots in the northerly half of Block No. 248 and the southerly half of Block No. 240, being situate upon Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, all the lots lying between Fourth and Madison avenues and the centre line of the block between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets.

Also, Ward Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in block No. 529, on Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Also, Ward Nos. 19 and 20, in block No. 144; Ward Nos. 33, 43 and 46, in block No. 229; Ward Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block No. 230, and Ward Nos. 30, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in block No. 317, all in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A.

Also, the lots situate upon Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Sept. 26, 1863.

TO MILK CONSUMERS.—AT A MEETING OF THE MILK DEALERS of the City of New-York, held at No. 137 Bowery, on Sept. 25, 1863, pursuant to public notice, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The milk trade is an important auxiliary to the domestic circle, the comfort of families and the health of individuals; *and whereas,* the procurement of pure milk of proper quality, and in sufficient quantities for the supply and extensive demand of consumers in this City, is a duty of great responsibility and expense; *and whereas,* all trades, as well as agricultural products and articles of consumption, have largely advanced in price; *and whereas,* the cost of labor and material for the transaction of business, and the necessary outlay attending the delivery of milk, imperatively demand a requital or compensation; *and whereas,* we, the Milk Dealers of the City of New-York, in convention assembled, appealing to the liberality of our customers, and believing that they will cheerfully coöperate with and sustain our action, by relieving us from our present embarrassment; do therefore

Resolve, That the price of milk delivered to families during the next ensuing seven months, up to May 1, 1864, shall be SEVEN CENTS PER QUART, and that we also recommend that milk delivered to stores and those who purchase to sell again shall be at the rate of five and one-half cents per quart, during the same period.

On behalf of the Milk Dealers:
Orange County Milk Association, JAMES M. HORTOON, President. Rockland County Milk Association, Deremus Brothers, Myron T. Owen, Thompson W. Decker, Chauncey Smith, Isaac B. Caryl, Polhemus Brothers, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITtee appointed to make arrangements to receive and extend the hospitalities of the City to the officers of the Russia fleet, now lying in our harbor, will hold a meeting on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to make the necessary arrangements for their reception.
TERENCE FARLEY,
ANDRE FROMENT,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
PATRICK KEENAN,
MICHAEL MURRAY,
JOHN McCONNELL,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen will be held on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of receiving plans and specifications to erect a suitable monument in Calvary Cemetery. All parties interested are requested to appear until further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
J. D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on National Affairs.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a suite of rooms on parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only without board; also, hall room on fourth story.

OFFICE TO LET.—A PLEASANT ROOM ON the first floor, front, in the building No 9 Spruce-st. Inquire of HENRY RUSSELL, on the top floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND family, on a lease for one or more years. Must contain all the modern improvements, and be in a genteel location; between 15th and 30th sts. and 6th and Madison avs. preferred. Any party having such a house to lease, either furnished or unfurnished, can hear of a good responsible tenant, by addressing at once, Box No. 3,492 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN, by a small family, in a pleasant locality, convenient of access to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. A small house with modern improvements and moderate rent, from Nov. 1 to May 1, is desired. A careful and responsible tenant, with the best of references, can be had by addressing particulars to D. W. F., Box No. 1,478 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE OR SECOND floor and kitchen, in a respectable neighborhood; between 40th and 52d sts.; references exchanged. Address G. B., Post-office Box No. 536.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A REspectable neighborhood, for a small family, until 1st of May next. Apply to C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 587 Broadway.

WANTED—A NICE, SMALL HOUSE, UNFURnished, in a respectable neighborhood in the upper part of the City; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,081 Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHed, situated between 14th and 50th sts., in a respectable neighborhood; references exchanged. Address H. B. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—WANTED TO BUY, A HOUSE IN Pierrepont or Remsen sts., vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ON A LEASE of two or three years, by a small family, a first-class house, between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B. B. W., Box No. 1,621 Post-office, for one week.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AN ELEGANT AND HIGHLY FINISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON LONG ISLAND, immediately south of Fort Schuyler, at the junction of the East River with the Sound, 11 miles from the City. It contains about 72 acres. The grounds, garden, orchard and buildings cover about 12 acres; woodland 5 acres. The rest in grass, and all in a high state of cultivation. Situated on a point, with over half a mile of water front, having a sand and gravel beach, whence rises a bank shaded by large trees of natural growth, and with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent. The mansion is large and convenient, 60 feet square; piazzas in front and rear; extensive outbuildings, consisting of carriage-house, two barns, farmer's and gardener's cottages, greenhouse, fowl-house, tool-houses, sheds, bathing and boat houses, &c. Never-failing wells of water, ice-pond and large ice-house. The whole in fine order, well drained and perfectly healthy. This property is offered in three parts—the middle, about 32 acres, embracing grounds, garden, orchard and buildings; and the east and west sides, forming several fine building sites. The furniture in the house and the farming utensils will be sold if desired. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN CRYDER, No. 59 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY FIRST-class corner brown-stone house, most elegantly finished, with bay-windows, rosewood and black walnut doors and paneling, situated on the summit of Murray Hill, and unexceptionable in every way. Is probably the most elegant house now for sale, with immediate occupation, in the City. For terms apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE LOW—THE THREE-STORY brown stone high-stoop first-class house No. 245 West 50th-st.; is in good order; has all the improvements; will be sold on terms to suit, and immediate possession given if required. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP, brown stone house in one of the best locations uptown. Furniture nearly new will be sold with it if desired. Address W., Box No. 1444 P. O. House has all modern improvements and is in first-rate order.

TO BUILDERS.—TWO CHOICE LOTS FOR sale with loan. Apply immediately to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) 9 Pine-st., second floor.

$100,000.—APPROVED PROPERTY in this City or vicinity will be bought for one-fifth cash and balance in free, first-class City property in Western New-York. Apply to
WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,)
No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—Longwood Park, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river turnpike, and in full view of the East River and Flushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge, and only half a mile from 3d-av. Railroad extension, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, ice-house, stables and grapery. The grounds (over 71 acres) are in the highest state of cultivation and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Its close vicinity to New-York island enhances its value as an investment; or for public charitable institutions, its salubrious atmosphere makes it very desirable. A map of the property, and other particulars, will be found at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or CHARLES DENISON, No. 84 Dey-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ONE OF THE MOST splendid country seats in Westchester County; views and grounds unsurpassed; gas, furnace and water in the house; only a short drive from Central Park, in Westchester. Will rent for year or longer, furnished, at $4,000 per annum. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPER UNION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
SCIENCE AND ART.
FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.
FREE READING-ROOM and PICTURE GALLERY, FREE SCHOOL of ART for WOMEN, FREE CLASSES at NIGHT in MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, PURE and APPLIED, PHYSICAL and MECHANICAL SCIENCE, FREE HAND MECHANICAL and ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING and MUSIC.

The Trustees announce that the Fifth Annual Session of the COOPER UNION will begin on the 1st day of October next.

1. Applications for admission to the School of Art for Women may be made daily at the office between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or at the school during the last week in September, when the Principal, Mrs. L. A. Cuddehy, will be in attendance to receive them. Each new pupil must furnish a certificate of good moral character. No fees for admission or instruction are received.

2. Applicants for admission to the Free Night Classes in Science and Art, can procure tickets of admission daily at the office between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and on each MONDAY EVENING in September, from 8 to 9 P. M., and also on the EVENINGS of the 28th, 29th and 30th of September. Applicants must be over 15 years of age and produce certificates of good moral character. Pupils will attend for organization at 7½ P. M., as follows:
Pupils in Mathematics on Thursday Evening, Oct. 1;
Pupils in Natural Philosophy on Friday Evening, Oct. 2; Pupils in Chemistry on Thursday Evening, Oct. 1;
Pupils in Drawing on Friday Evening, Oct. 2.

3. Due announcement will be made hereafter as to the organization of the class in Music.

4. The scheme of instruction has been greatly enlarged, and will require five years for its completion; but Pupils may pursue the entire course, or any portion of it, at their own option.

The general scheme is as follows:
First Year—Monday, Mathematics; Tuesday, Mathematics; Wednesday, Mathematics; Thursday, Mathematics; Friday, Mathematics.
Second Year—Monday, Natural Philosophy; Tuesday, Mathematics; Wednesday, Mathematics; Thursday, Mathematics; Friday, Natural Philosophy.
Third Year—Monday, Mathematics; Tuesday, Chemistry; Wednesday, Mathematics; Thursday, Chemistry; Friday, Mathematics.
Fourth Year—Monday, Drawing; Tuesday, Drawing; Wednesday, Chemistry applied; Thursday, Drawing; Friday, Drawing.
Fifth Year—Monday, Drawing; Tuesday, Mechanics; Wednesday, Mechanics; Thursday, Mechanics; Friday, Drawing.

The cardinal idea of the Institution being to improve and educate the working classes, especially those engaged in mechanical employments, it will be seen that 11-25 of the full course is devoted to Mathematics, 2-25 to Natural Philosophy, 3-25 to Chemistry, 6-25 to Industrial Drawing, and 3-25 to Theoretical Mechanics. Six instructors in Drawing and five in Mathematics will be employed.

The Department of Chemistry will be under the charge of Prof. CHAS. S. STONE, A. M., who will deliver three Lectures per week. The Department of Mechanics will be under the direction of Prof. P. H. VANDERWEYDE, M. D., who will deliver five Lectures per week. The term will close on the 31st of March next.

The public are admitted to all the classes and lectures, provided they are in the rooms by 7½ o'clock, when the doors will be closed. The Trustees cordially invite the public, and especially the young men of the City, to avail themselves of the liberal provision which has been made for their improvement.

The Reading Room is now open, free to all, without tickets of any kind from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and the Picture Gallery from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Trustees invite contributions of books for the Free Library, in which they are greatly needed, and will be productive of general advantage, especially to the working classes of this City. By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM. S. HEWITT, Secretary.

OPEN OCTOBER 1.
MRS. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
For class exercise and instruction in the
LIGHT OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS.
Classes for ladies, 10½ A. M.; Lads and Misses, 3½ P. M.; Ladies and gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at the Academy.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,
No. 203 (late No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, ROSEVILLE-ave., Newark, N. J., will open Oct. 5, 1863. This institution is beautifully located, in a large grove, in the suburbs of Newark, N. J.; the building is modern and spacious, with every facility as a first-class seminary. Boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college. (In connection is a female department.) The principal, with a successful experience of 18 years, and an able corps of Professors and Teachers, feels confident of success. This school is equal to the best institution charging $300 and $400 a year. Come and see! Terms, $160 per annum; $40 for eleven weeks. Address R. L. TYNG, LL.D., Vice-Principal, Newark Post-office, New-Jersey.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement wishes to find a pleasant home in a private family, for which instruction in music or English branches would be received as an equivalent. Address, for three days, J. E. C.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG AMERICAN lady desires a situation as governess in a family where the children are young; is competent to teach English branches and French. Refers to Geo. A. Hoyt, Esq., Pennsylvania Coal Company, Broadway, New-York, or to Thos. F. Brinsmade, No. Esq., 634 Broadway.

A TUTOR.—A FAMILY RESIDING A FEW miles from the City are desirous of obtaining a thoroughly educated and accomplished tutor to take charge of three boys; undoubted references required. Address Box No. 19 Astoria Post-office, L. I.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, A NATIVE of Saxony, wishes a situation in a family or school, to teach music (instrumental and vocal) and the German language. Address M. K., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16th inst., EDMUND S. HENRY, aged 10 years. Wore gray military cap and jacket, and mixed woolen pants. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and rewarded by his parents, No. 141 West 35th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.........................MAX MARETZEK
The Director is happy to announce that, having completed all preliminary arrangements, he will reopen the Academy of Music for the regular season of Italian Opera, on
MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863,
With Donizetti's famous Opera, in three acts, of
ROBERTO DEVEREUX.
The principal characters will be sustained by
MADAME JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
as Queen Elizabeth.
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
as Lady Nottingham.
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
as Roberto Devereux, Count of Essex.
SIGNOR FERDINANDO BELLINI,
as the Duke of Nottingham.
And assisted by a numerous orchestra and largely augmented chorus, which have been selected with especial care from the best talent in the City, in order to secure thorough efficiency in each department.
The Operas of RIGOLETTO, NORMA, IONE, JUDITH, MACBETH, FAUST, DON GIOVANNI, LUCREZIA BORGIA and others, will follow in rapid succession.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The Box Office of the Academy is now open, where subscriptions are received for twelve nights.
The several offices for the sale of tickets for each operatic representation will open at their respective places on the 1st of October.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. Wallack.........................Proprietor
Mr. Lester Wallack.........................Stage Manager
It is respectfully announced that the Theatre will
OPEN
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 30,
repainted, regilded and newly decorated.
AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA,
in five acts, will be produced on the occasion.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
ALL NEW,
and of the most elegant description. A list of
THE COMPANY,
will include the names of
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT,
MR. C. FISHER, MR. MARK SMITH,
MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. YOUNG, MR. FLOYD,
MR. JOHN SEFTON, MR. DALY, MR. NORTON,
MR. MOORE, MR. BROWN, MR. WILLIAMSON,
MR. PARKES, MR. POPE, MR. PALMO.
MRS. HOEY, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. VERNON, MISS M. HENRIQUES,
MISS MORANT, MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
MISS IONE BURKE, MISS JENNINGS,
(Her first appearance here.) (Her first appearance here.)
MISS M. BARRETT, MISS GREEN, MISS CARMAN,
MISS. GIMBER, MISS CAMERON.
MR. MOLLENHAUER
has been engaged, and will conduct an
ORCHESTRA OF FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS.
MR. H. ISHERWOOD, MR. CHAS. INGALLS,
Scenic Artists.
BOX-BOOK
Open on Monday, 28th, from 8 till 4 o'clock.
Treasurer, Mr. Moss.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Management desires to announce that, owing to Mr. BOOTH'S engagement at this Theatre for the present full season being by circumstances limited to four weeks, he will be unable to repeat his several great rôles, as usual. As his many friends and admirers may desire to know in advance the nights on which particular characters will be represented, the Management announces a list of the several characters in which he will appear during the week, and nights devoted to each character:
MONDAY.........................OTHELLO.
TUESDAY.........................SHYLOCK.
WEDNESDAY.........................IAGO.
THURSDAY.........................HAMLET.
FRIDAY (Mr. Booth's benefit).........................RICHARD III.
SATURDAY.........................RICHARD III.

PARK THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.........................Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager.........................Mr. B. A. Baker.
THE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
STILL TRIUMPHANT,
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1863,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
Mr. G. H. ANDREWS,
Mr. WALTER LENNOX,
Mr. DELMON GRACE,
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Beauty.........................Miss Mary Shaw
John Quill.........................Mr. Walter Lennox
Beast.........................Mr. F. Rea
Sir Aldgate.........................Mr. G. H. Andrews
NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
Doors open at 7; begin at 8.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
The Twenty-first Anniversary of the Order will be celebrated on the EVENING of the 29th of September, 1863, in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute. The most distinguished speakers of the Order in North America will be present to address the meeting, among whom are expected, S. L. Tilley, P. M. W. P. and Provincial Secretary of New-Brunswick; E. Carswell, M. W. C.; the great Canadian orator; Benjamin E. Gantt, P. G. W. P. of Maryland; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, P. G. W. P., and others. S. L. Carleton, M. W. P. of Maine, will preside.
Singing by Wm. E. Macdonough's Union Glee Club.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission free by tickets, which can be obtained of J. N. STEARNS, Merry's Museum, No. 111 Fulton-st. WM. E. MACDONOUGH, Station D Post-office, Bible-house, and of the members of the Order generally.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
Established in 1861, for ladies, gentlemen and children, will open Oct. 1 at No. 19 Cooper Institute, 8th-st. SPECIAL ATTENTION will be given to ELOCUTION, VOCAL and RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY, and the light gymnastics. Stammering radically cured. Special treatment for persons in delicate health, with contracted chests, weak lungs, &c. Call on or address PROF. CHARLES O. HURLBERT, No. 4 St. Mark's place, New-York.

LECTURES.

LITERARY SOCIETIES WISHING TO make engagements with the undersigned for the ensuing lecture season will please address him as usual, care of DAVID MARTIN, Esq., London Bible Warehouse, No. 636 Broadway, New-York City.
L. F. TASISTRO.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1863.
This Company will hold their eighth regular monthly auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of October next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever,* being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer
ELLA WARLEY,
Consisting of
GROCERIES,
TEA,
COFFEE,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
FINE SALT,
PIG LEAD,
ENFIELD RIFLES,
SWORDS and BLADES,
ALCOHOL,
SEGARS, and
LARGE LOT
ASSORTED
GOODS, &c., &c.
Also, 25 tons English P. Coal, from prize steamer PETERHOFF.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 13th day of October, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize sloop *Evening Star,* consisting of nine bales and part bales of cotton, and four round bales of loose cotton.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 18TH-ST.—By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:
WEST 18TH-ST.—The eight valuable lots on the north side of West 18th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av.; each 25 by 84, more or less.
TERMS
AT SALE.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE—By BURDETT, JONES & CO.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Haff's Yard, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner PRINCE LEOPOLD, consisting of about 500 barrels of spirits turpentine.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT EXCITEMENT,
THE PEOPLE WILD WITH WONDER.
THE GHOST TRIUMPHANT
THIS IS THE ONLY GENUINE GHOST
yet exhibited in New-York, the apparatus for this was purchased in Europe by
Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.,
now in London in pursuit of novelties for the Museum, and brought out here with the most
PERFECT SUCCESS,
the spectre standing out clear and distinct,
WALKING ABOUT THE STAGE,
visible to every eye, and from every part of the house.
EVERYBODY IS ASTONISHED AT IT.
No one should fail seeing it.
It is produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½,
IN SEVEN ELEGANT TABLEAUX;
AND
FIVE DISTINCT GHOSTS!
appear, all at one time. It is introduced in
A NEW SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
EDRIC THE DANE;
OR,
THE SHADOW OF FATE.
With New Scenery, Dresses and Decorations.
This magnificent Drama has been gotten up at immense expense, of both time and labor, and is brought out with the fullest confidence in its
BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
LAST WEEK
OF
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been,
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
Among them is
NONAQUATA—GODDESS OF NIGHT:
THE POCAHONTAS OF THE WEST,
An Indian Girl of the Crow tribe, of great beauty.
They will all be on exhibition at all hours, Day and Evening, and at intervals give various Dances, Songs and other representations of the
PECULIARITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.
THE GIANT BOY
Eighteen years old, and over
EIGHT FEET HIGH!
The tallest man living. He is to be seen at all hours; as is also
A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe, representing
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE
encamped in the Mountains of old Castile including the
DYING SCENE OF THE
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALCARREGUI,
surrounded by his Wife, Sister, Son, Don Miguel, Don Antonio, and other notables, including the Monk, the Cardinal, &c., &c. The most interesting group of Wax Figures ever exhibited in America. The motions of the various figures are astonishingly life-like: the dying man's convulsive breathing; the distress depicted on the countenances of the wife and child; the old monk's reading; the sturdy soldiers weeping; are all true to nature and strike the beholder with awe and admiration.
It is on exhibition at all hours.
A LIVING SEA SERPENT.
A most strange, ferocious and interesting
AQUATIC ANIMAL.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
Just obtained at great expense, including
ANGEL FISH, DOCTOR FISH, COW FISH, SQUIRREL FISH, CRIMSON CAVARETTA, &c., &c.
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GERMAN OPERA.
A CARD.
Carl Anschutz has much pleasure in announcing that his arrangements for the forthcoming season of
GERMAN OPERA,
on the most grand and complete scale ever attempted in the United States, are now completed.
THE NEW ARTISTS
engaged in Germany, have arrived, and the Repertoire of New Operas and standard Revivals, is perfected.
CARL ANSCHUTZ
was desirous of introducing his full Company to his New-York patrons, prior to their departure for the initial seasons in Baltimore and Philadelphia, but being unable to procure a New-York Theatre suitable for Operatic purposes, he has concluded to give
ONE GERMAN OPERA PERFORMANCE
at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, to hear Webber's Grand Opera of
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Will be presented with THE NEW ARTISTS AND AN UNPRECEDENTED CAST in every department, Vocal, Choral and Orchestral.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—General Admission $1. Secured Seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Box book open on Tuesday at 9 A. M.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.
TROTTING.
TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Match for $1,000.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.
H. Woodruff names g. g. Somerville.
H. F. Jones names b. m. Fanny Allen.
J. CROCHERON, Manager.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON MONDAY, Sept. 28, at 2½ P. M., a purse and stake for $450, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Hiram Woodruff names bn. g. GEN. McCLELLAN; John Grotheer names blk. m. SUNNYSIDE; Sam McLaughlin names blk. g. LANCET. Cars leave Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every fifteen minutes for East New-York, and South Ferry at 1 P. M., connecting with steam cars and stages for the Course; returning when the sport is over. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.........Oct. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.........Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday.........Oct. 17
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
PARKERSBURG
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at noon precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, SEPTEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamers META and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st. Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, Sept. 28,	3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. [illegible]	[illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29,	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Wednesday, Sep. 30,	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sep. 30,	7 [illegible]
Thursday, Oct. 1,	3½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	[illegible]
Saturday, Oct. 3,	12½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Friday, Oct. 9,	2½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	6 [illegible]
Saturday, Oct. 10,	2½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6½ A. M.

River Fare, in all cases, 40 cents.

STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. J. P. CHAMBERS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Monday, Sept. 28,	7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 28,	[illegible] P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29,	7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. [illegible]	[illegible] P. M.
Wednesday, Sep. 30,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sep. 30,	[illegible] P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1,	7½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 2,	7½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	7½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 3,	3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 P. M. [illegible] the Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A CHEERFUL NEIGHborhood, by a lady, her daughter and a female servant; a bedroom and hall bedroom communicating, would be required. No one not having good accommodations, and furnishing a good table, need apply. Apply to F. B. G., No. 5 East 12th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen for the Winter, at from $3 to $6 per week. Address, stating terms, Box No. 4,066 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, with or without partial board. References required. Apply at No. 85 West 20th-st., near 6th av.

TO LET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET to gentlemen, with partial board, at No. 29 Washington-place.

MUSICAL.

AS ALTO SINGER.—A LADY OF MUCH EXperience would like an engagement in a choir as alto singer, Episcopal or Presbyterian; Episcopal preferred. Also, would take four or five music scholars. The very best reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

MR. HENRY SCHROEDER BEGS TO inform his friends and the public that he has again commenced to give instructions on the piano, violin and singing, on liberal terms, at his Institute, No. 71 Eldridge-st., near Grand.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS

The Mechanics of Richmond Feeling the Pressure of Hard Times.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

LINCOLN'S TROUBLES.

From the Richmond Whig.

LINCOLN's armies have so dwindled from death, disease, desertion and expiration of terms of service, that three months ago he was constrained to call for three hundred thousand recruits. The call has been poorly responded to. The Pope has signified to his American Primate his desire that the war shall end. This cures the war fever in Paddy. No more Irish Catholics can be had as food for Confederate powder, like MEAGHER's brigade at Fredericksburgh. Nor are Yankee recruits any more easily had. The rich buy themselves off, and the poor are bought off by the corporations. The Dutch are nearly all in the war, or have been in and have had enough of it. The principal recruiting going on is by LINCOLN's press-gangs among the negroes. We know not what sort of soldiers they make. On our side the Conscription law is regularly at work, bringing in all between 18 and 45, and is daily adding hundreds to the service as they reach the former age. In addition, the States are organizing effective forces below and above those ages for local service. Mr. RIVES was right when he said that in future the enemy would have but little if any advantage of us in numbers. LINCOLN can only carry on his campaigns successfully by vastly outnumbering us at all points. His ability to do this is growing less and less, and will soon be beyond all possibility.

In less than three months a Congress will meet, the majority of whom were elected on grounds of opposition to his Administration. It will be, too, the Congress preceding the Presidential election, famous always for every species and degree of faction and intrigue. That they will leave nothing undone to hamper and embarrass him, to defeat his policy and bring odium on his name, with the hope of extinguishing his chances for a reelection, we are justified in believing, from the course of all similar Congresses. For it is not to be supposed that the war swallows up every thing in the United States. The spirit of party rages there as intensely as ever. The lust for office, for power and spoils has risen and swollen in proportion with the enlargement of power and spoils in the hands of the Executive occasioned by the war. The *Ins* never so dreaded to be out, and the *Outs* never so longed to be in. The engineering and wire-working by which the question is to be settled will be managed by the Congress that meets in December. They will make the amiable and jocose ABRAHAM see sights.

Then will come on the great contest for the Presidency, such a contest as was never seen in that or any other country—the fierce scramble of a countless horde of greedy and unprincipled demagogues and knaves for the possession of $1,000,000,000 a year. Add to this mere fight for plunder the genuine and intense solicitude which the better portion of the people will feel in a canvass which is probably to decide the question of continued war or peace, and to settle finally the fate of the country. Is it likely that the seething excitement and fury of such a contest can be kept from breaking out and finding vent in violence and conflict? We know now what the temper of the various factions and parties toward each other is. When the incentives and collisions of such a struggle add their fire to this latent but smoking heat, it will not be strange if it burst into flame. LINCOLN may escape the conflagration if he can.

But, beyond these internal causes of disquiet and alarm to LINCOLN, there is the vast shadow of France frowning at him from across the Atlantic and clouding all his sunshine. LINCOLN's Government is pledged to guarantee to the Mexicans the opportunity of settling their affairs to suit themselves. The French Emperor treats the guarantee with contempt, and sends his troops to the Capital of Mexico to settle their affairs for them. LINCOLN's Government is pledged to maintain the Monroe doctrine against the whole of Europe. The French Emperor puts his foot upon the Monroe doctrine as coolly as if it were a piece of waste paper driven across his path by the wind. "The best Government on earth" and "the greatest people in creation" are heeded no more than if they were Hottentots. And they must submit to be ignored and snubbed, lest something more serious should come to pass. Nay, it is pretty evident that such submission even will not save them, if the attempt to conquer the Confederate States is not abandoned.

These are some of the troubles that becloud the future and disturb the sleep of the Yankee President. If he has a conscience at all, there are besetments and compunctions of a moral nature that must disturb him immensely more. But it is doubtful whether so coarse an animal as he is moved by anything except that which affects his physical nature, or appeals to his sense of danger. Of such things there are enough, if he knows how to read the signs of the times.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 21st, in an editorial, says: "Two years ago our army was encamped at Bowling Green, and our batteries on the beetling cliffs of Columbus scowled defiance at Cairo. Now we hold a position on the borders of Georgia, and await the enemy's advance in the interior of Mississippi. Chattanooga is in the enemy's hands, and the line of the Tennessee, fortified by the hand of nature, and, as we are told, susceptible of defence by a small body of troops against a numerous army, has been yielded without an attempt at resistance. In a battle the loss on both sides is about equal; in a retreat, it falls upon the retreating army. The wily and cautious ROSECRANS will not fight unless supported by superiority of numbers. He risks nothing in the hope of brilliant victory and rapid triumph. His strategy is an epitome of the war. If ROSECRANS is to be defeated, he must be attacked in a position where he has lost no time in fortifying himself. The confidence of soldiers in their leaders is essential to the success of an army. It may be unfortunate, but it is notorious that Gen. BRAGG has not succeeded in inspiring his army with this feeling. Cannot a suitable man be found to command the Army of the West, on a field where so heavy a stake is to be lost or won?"

CHARLES SUMNER'S LATE SPEECH.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We have before us the speech of CHARLES SUMNER, at the Cooper Institute, on the foreign relations of the United States. He is the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Yankee Senate, and what he says is, on that account, entitled to notice. The speech is the longest of which we have any account, except that of BENTON against KEARNEY. It is three times as long as the 9th volume of *Napoleon's Memoirs*, which is a narrative of the "reign of one hundred days," beginning with the landing from Elba and ending with the battle of Waterloo.

We are pleased to see that SUMNER entertains very grave apprehensions of France and England on the score of recognition. We have merely dipped into the speech, but we can see that much. He abuses the South, of course, with all the virulence of a timid nature. But we ought not to blame him for that. It is a law of nature that a coward should be vindictive and abusive. SUMNER is a most abject coward. God made him so, and we ought not to raise a voice against a work of God. He received from a Southern man the greatest of all personal indignities. No doubt if he had had the courage he would have resented it. But as nature denied him this, we cannot find fault with him for following the natural bent of all cowards, and falling to railing at a safe distance. We pity SUMNER. He must be deeply sensible of his humiliation, and it is this that sharpens his temper. He is truly an object of commiseration—too cowardly to resent an indignity, and yet sensitive enough to feel it deeply.

AFTER WE ARE "CONQUERED."

From the Richmond Whig.

When this war first broke out, the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* was the chief organ of LINCOLN, SEWARD, and the prominent Abolitionists of New-York, who had the shaping and control of matters in Washington. That paper published the programme intended to be carried out at that time. The programme announced by the Republican leaders at present is more inhuman than the one they started with at first. Here is the way they intended to treat the South when the war commenced:

"The ringleaders of the rebellion must be tried for high treason, and convicted and punished with death, if not commuted to other penalties.

All those who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States should be sent to penal colonies in the far-off West and Northwest, or be held to labor in building the Pacific Railroad, and should be deprived, for a certain time, of the right to vote and to carry arms. The grants of land which our volunteers, after the war, can justly claim, should be taken up within the limits of the Southern Confederacy. The large cities of the South should be garrisoned by negro regiments, to be furnished and paid for by the South herself."

This, says the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, is the original punishment intended for the South and her brave sons. Time, however, has made the feelings of the war men of the North more bitter, and their intentions, as now announced by their Presses and acts, prove that nothing but the complete devastation, as well as subjugation of the South will satisfy the fiendish passions that burn within their breasts.

THE MECHANICS IN RICHMOND.

The depreciation of the currency is telling severely upon the laboring classes in the South, as the report of a meeting of mechanics held in Richmond on Aug. 19, which we find in the *Sentinel* of Monday last, proves. The report says:

"The meeting was organized by calling Mr. BENJAMIN BRAGG to the Chair, and appointing Mr. ADOLPHUS GARY Secretary. Mr. BRAGG, on assuming the duties of Chairman, explained in a few felicitous remarks the purpose for which the meeting assembled. He attributed the present high prices more to the engrossers and speculators than to any fault of the Government. *Every time wages were raised the speculators got wind of it and the price of provisions went up until now mechanics could not live.*

On motion the Chairman appointed a Committee of five, consisting of C. Ludman, John McDonald, Wm. Taylor, Thomas J. La Prade and E. B. Robinson, to prepare business for the meeting. When the Committee retired,

Mr. ADOLPHUS GARY having been called for, proceeded to make a few remarks. He said that a certain class of men who produce nothing, rule and govern us; such a state of things was wrong; we must petition the Legislature to right the matter.

At this point the Committee came in, and through their chairman, Mr. ROBINSON, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We look upon the present as one of the most important periods in the history of the present revolution, contending as we are for the independence of these Confederate States, when every man who loves his country or cherishes an interest in the success of the cause in which we are engaged, we, the mechanics and other working men of Richmond, a large number of whom are employed by the Confederate Government, *in consequence of the exorbitant and unprecedented prices of the necessaries of life, believing the same has been brought about partly by the mismanagement of legislation, (Confederate and State,)* and the great and unprecedented range which speculation has taken, by a combination of capital against labor, and inflicting at the same time, want among the families of our brave soldiers in the field; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to lay before the Legislature of this State our grievances, and to request them to afford us some relief by passing a stringent and effective law suppressing speculation in the prime necessaries of life, and also a law to suppress trading in gold, silver and bank notes, and that they instruct our Senators and Representatives in the Confederate Congress *to vote for a bill making Confederate States currency equal to a specie standard.*

Resolved, That as good and loyal citizens, we pledge ourselves to defend to the last extremity the Government of our choice, engaged as it is in a glorious struggle for our independence; but we earnestly ask the passage of such necessary laws as will meet the evil of which we complain, and place us in such a position that we may be enabled to support our families and relieve us from the grasp of the extortioner and the money-changer.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby heartily tendered to our brave troops in the field, and though we, in the performance of duty assigned us, do not meet with the same privations as they do, yet our feelings and sympathies are with them, and that the great object of this meeting is to benefit them and their families, by striking down, so far as it is in our power, the heartless speculator and unprincipled extortioner.

Mr. ROBINSON accompanied the presentation of the report with a short and pertinent speech. He looked on this meeting as pregnant with great events. There was a time when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he thought that time had arrived. He proposed to take down the signs of commission merchants who keep boxes of chickens and tomatoes before their doors, and put up that of "hucksters." He said we must petition the Legislature to remedy the existing evils. The Yankees rely more on this morbid cupidity of ours than upon their bayonets.

On motion, the report of the Committee was received and unanimously adopted as a whole.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the Committee of seven, called for under the first resolution. The Committee were accordingly appointed as follows: E. B. Robinson, A. Gary, W. Taylor, J. P. Tyler, J. Huffman and C. Ludman.

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting was added to the Committee.

Mr. HUFFMAN urged the propriety of employing men to go to the country and gather up provisions to be sold to consumers in the city at reduced prices.

A motion to adjourn to next Saturday night week was adopted.

DOGS VS. YANKEES.

Mr. J. M. MCCUE, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, recently addressed a note to a Mr. FERNEYHOUGH, who seems to be a practical tanner, asking his opinion regarding the value of dead dogs from several points of view. He received a reply, from which the following is an extract:

"The immense number of useless dogs in the State would go far toward furnishing a substitute for both *making leather* and *dressing* it. The per cent. of *all other* oils used now in the South, will not amount to *five* per cent. The value of calf and dog skin leather for ladies' wear, and for Summer boots for gentlemen is nearly the same. The value of green calf skins is about double that of dogs. The dog skin is tough, soft, pliable and as nearly equal to kid as any substitute that can be used. The quantity of oil that can be extracted from a medium-sized dog will amount to only one and a half gallons. The carcasses can then make a value ingredient to the *nitre beds* of the city, as does the offal of the carcasses of horses and cattle referred to. To aid in the all-important object of furnishing the Government with *nitre* similar beds to those near Richmond ought to be found at every town and village in the State, *and the otherwise worthless carcass of the dog can be made available in consigning to the soil of the South as a manure that far more worthless and offensive carcass, viz., the Yankee.*

You inquire as to the price of the several kinds of oil. Neatsfoot will bring from $15 to $20 per gallon; dog oil is worth nearly or quite as much; fish oil about the same; resin oil is worth about $4 per gallon. We pay one dollar per pound for the grease and oil from the carcass of the horse and the cow, or from $8 to $10 per gallon."

To this the *Whig* adds the following note:

The number of dogs in the State, according to a low estimate, is 500,000. Each dog will yield say one gallon of oil:

500,000 gallons at $15 ℔ gallon	$7,500,000
500,000 skins at $8 50 average for green	4,250,000
500,000 skins at $38 for dressed	19,000,000

The estimated number of sheep in Virginia is 1,500,000, which at $25 ℔ head, are worth $37,500,000. Estimated value of sheep destroyed by dog (one-fourth), $9,370,000. These facts commend themselves to the attention of the Legislature and the Press.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The following paragraphs are from the Chattanooga *Rebel*, now published at Marietta, Ga.:

"A lady of Nashville, who recently came through the lines, reports that some ten or twenty thousand horses passed through that city before she left, to be used by ROSECRANS for mounted infantry. No doubt he contemplates settling down quietly in Chattanooga this Winter, and amuse himself by sending out raiding parties to destroy the products of the defenceless widows and orphans on the farms in North Alabama and North Georgia. We trust that he will soon be disappointed in these praiseworthy projects.

We are informed that President DAVIS was heard to exclaim in a circle of friends at the capitol, that he would snatch Tennessee from the clutches of the Abolitionists, if it took the united armies of the South to accomplish it. From the signs of the times, it begins to looks very much as if that obstinate man meant what he said. We begin to believe now that we shall be driving our quill in the capital of Tennessee before another month has passed.

Gen. BRAGG is surrounded by a galaxy of higher military talent, and backed by a larger army than he ever before commanded during his whole military career, POLK, HILL, BUCKNER, BRECKINRIDGE, who will perhaps command a corps, CHEATHAM, STEWART, LORING, CLEBURNE, WALKER, with those chieftains of the Saddle, FORREST, WHEEDON, WHEELER, SCOTT, PEGRAM, JOHNSON, and a host of others, equally efficient and experienced, comprise his able corps of assistants.

A well-planned manœuvre for the capture of a strong position of the enemy was defeated on Saturday, by the failure of the Commander to whom was intrusted the business of cutting the enemy off in the rear, to come up.

The *Memphis Appeal* (Geo.) says: "It is yet to be developed what masterly strategy there was in yielding up Chattanooga to the enemy, and we shall confess ourself an enthusiastic admirer of that which shall dislodge him. It may be, as in chess, the sacrifice of the queen in order to induce a speedy checkmate. We shall see. We hear that Gen. BRAGG was never in better spirits or higher hopes, and shall rejoice with our whole heart when he shall emerge in triumph from the difficult straits in which he seems at present to be placed."

THE VICKSBURGH PRISONERS.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

The Confederate prisoners paroled at Vicksburgh, belonging to STEVENSON's and BOWEN's divisions, have been officially notified of their exchange. The other Vicksburgh prisoners were not exchanged, owing to the absence of their muster lists. Gen. STEVENSON's division are rendezvousing at present at Decatur. BOWEN's division are at Demopolis. Not a hundred of the division, we learn, are absent.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Columbus *Sun* says it was thought some time since, when the Government agents were trying to purchase bacon with Confederate notes at 80 cents per pound, that bacon had become extinct in that market. The general belief was, that there was none in the country. But when the Government received a large lot of sugar, and commenced exchanging that article for bacon, many persons were forced to change their opinion. Over 10,000 pounds of bacon were taken during a single week.

—The *Selma (Ala.) Reporter* says: "We noticed a breastpin, worn by a lady refugee, who was on her way to rejoin her husband, a day or two ago, that we could not but admire. It was about an inch and a half square, made of fine gold, and its full face represented in colored enamel—except the thirteen stars, which were minute diamonds—the battle-flag of the Confederate States. The pin had been manufactured in Paris, and sent by private conveyance to the fair owner as a birthday present. It was certainly one of the prettiest articles of jewelry that we have seen for some time."

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Trade shows signs of improvement.

Butter, bacon, hams, pork and lard have slightly advanced. Crushed sugar is scarce at 14¼c.@15c. Case goods are in demand. Considerable sales of whisky are being made at full rates.

An official survey of the eastern boundary of the State establishes the fact that most of the Esmeralda Silver Mining District, heretofore governed by the laws of California, is in Nevada.

Sandwich Island dates of the 10th of September are received. No news.

The great volcano Ouhawali was remarkably active during August, and was visited by large numbers from Honolulu.

Two noted pugilists engaged in a prize fight near Virginia City, on the 22d inst. After the fifteenth round had been fought a row ensued, in which the principals and spectators became involved. Thirty pistol shots were fired during the *melee*, wounding five and killing one.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Texas Expedition—Troops Moving Rapidly.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, J. B. BAKER commander, arrived here yesterday at 6 o'clock, from New-Orleans, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M., and from the Bar at 6 P. M. same date, with mails and 413 bales of cotton to United States Quartermaster. She experienced heavy northeast gales from Tortugas.

On Sept. 20, 22 miles north of Carysfort Light, exchanged signals with the United States navy supply steamer *Bermuda*, bound south.

We learn by the *Cahawba* that the troops which were engaged in the Sabine Pass expedition have been disembarked, and are to comprise a part of the expedition overland to Texas.

The troops were, on the departure of the steamer, moving towards Brashear City and Berwick Bay, as rapidly as by the railroad transportation between Algiers and those points they could be sent forward. The force which originally was to go by that route will thus be so much strengthened as to render the expedition a formidable one.

It is stated on good authority that our forces were crossing Berwick Bay, with their trains, and that a part of the troops are already on their march westward.

The occupation of Texas by our troops is regarded in New-Orleans as a fixed fact.

The Gulf Blockading Squadron—A good Day's Work—The Steamer Fox Run Ashore and Burned—Two Blockade Runners Captured.

From the New-Orleans Era, Sept. 17.

By the arrival of the United States steamship *Tennessee* in the Mississippi River, we are in possession of the following late and important news from the Gulf Blockading Squadron, and have also received Mobile papers of the 6th inst. We give the recent movements of the *Tennessee*:

At 12 o'clock M, on Saturday, the 12th inst., the *Tennessee* left the fleet off Mobile for Ship Island, and at 2 o'clock P. M. of the same day made a bark-rigged steamer, a little forward of the port beam, which proved to be the United States steamship *San Jacinto*. At the same time two steamers, both burning soft coal, were observed—one directly ahead, and the other on the port bow.

The *Tennessee* immediately gave chase to the one in front of her, and was rapidly overhauling her when she headed for Ship Island Pass and succeeded in getting in before the *Tennessee* could come up with her. Eleven shots were fired at her by the latter, but they did not succeed in disabling her.

The firing of the *Tennessee's* guns, however, gave the vessels inside the Sound timely warning of her approach, and the gunboats *J. P. Jackson* and *Calhoun* started in pursuit. After a short chase, these ran her ashore and burned her. She proved to be the steamer *Fox*, recently captured at Pass-a-l'Outre. She was completely destroyed.

As soon as the *Fox* was inside this Pass, where the *Tennessee* could not follow her, the latter joined the *San Jacinto* in the pursuit of the other steamer. Her superior speed enabled her to gain rapidly upon the chase, who, seeing that there was no other chance of escape, ran in behind the Chandeleur Islands.

In the meantime, the gunboat *Eugenie*, which was lying at Ship Island, seeing the others in pursuit, came to their assistance, and being of light draft was enabled to follow the rebel steamer in behind the island. The *Tennessee* at once headed for the lower end of the island, with the view of cutting off her escape, knowing that could they succeed in reaching the outlet first her capture was inevitable.

The chase had now become a very exciting one, all the vessels going at their utmost speed. On nearing the lower end of the island, *Tennessee* was nearly abreast of the rebel vessel, and the *Eugenie* was not more than three miles behind her, when the captain of the chase gave up all hopes of getting away, and ran her ashore.

An armed boat was lowered from the *Tennessee* and sent off to the prize, but before it succeeded in reaching her, the *Eugenie* had steamed up and taken possession of her.

The steamer proved to be the *Alabama*, from Havana, bound to Mobile, with a valuable assorted cargo. She is a beautiful steamer, light draft and fast. She had been chased the day previous by the *San Jacinto*, but was too fast for her. The *De Soto* had also pursued her, but could not catch her. The *Tennessee* is one of the fastest vessels in the Blockading Fleet, and blockade runners stand a poor chance for escape if they once cross her path in deep water.

The East Gulf squadron have an advantage over that of the West in possessing vessels with "roving commissions," like the *San Jacinto* and *De Soto*, and complaints are made by the latter that these rovers lay to seaward of them, pick up their prizes and their prize money at the same time, giving them no showing whatever to gain either glory or profit. Their complaints are based on the grounds that their vessels are equally swift, but they are not allowed to cruise in the same way.

When the *Tennessee* reached Pass-a-l'Outre, she found there the gunboat *De Soto*, with the prize steamer *Montgomery*, which she had captured the same day the above events occurred.

The capture or destruction of three prize steamers in one day is very good business indeed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A "TALK" WITH A POTTAWATAMIE CHIEF.

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, C. E. MIX, Esq., to-day had a "talk" with the Indian Chief Capt. GREEN, and his two brothers, of that portion of the Pottawatamie tribe of Indians who refused to remove from Iowa to their reservation in Kansas, with the main portion of the tribe, some years since. The band of which the Captain is Chief, in all number about 480 men, women and children, and are represented as being in a very destitute condition. They have a piece of land only eighty acres in extent, which is insufficient for them to raise enough for their support.

The Acting Commissioner told them that their Great Father was displeased at their coming here again to trouble him after he had told them so distinctly, when here before, that if they expected to receive assistance from the Government they must join the rest of the tribe, and that at once, as the land was being taken up so rapidly that ere long there would be none for them, and they would be forever debarred from receiving help from the United States. He further said that the Secretary of the Interior had decided to furnish them with a suit of clothes and provide them with transportation to their homes, with the understanding, however, that they are not to come here again, but must join the rest of their tribe.

The Chief in reply, said that he was sorry that their Great Father "felt bad" about their coming here for assistance, but the friendry whites in Iowa, seeing their destitution, advised him to make the fact known to the authorities here. He expressed a willingness to remove to Kansas, but offered in extenuation of their conduct for not having done so before, the fact that the Government or its agents failed to make good the promises made them as to the amount and quality of the goods to be furnished them upon their removal. He asked for a copy of the talk to show his people and persude them to accept the offer of the Government.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

A BRIDGE BURNED BY GUERRILLAS.

Information was received here to-day of the burning of a bridge on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad by guerrillas. The damage was immediately repaired as trains came down from Culpepper to-night.

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS.

By the exchange of prisoners up to the first of September our army will be strengthened to the extent of from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand men.

CRIME ON THE INCREASE AT WASHINGTON.

Superintendent of Police WEBB, in his quarterly report says, there is no doubt, that all crimes, murder excepted, are greatly on the increase at Washington; that notwithstanding he has had the valuable assistance of the Military Authorities in addition to his own forces we have, he asserts, one arrests for every twelve or thirteen of our population, which has nearly doubled by the large influx of strangers.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$277,651 13 IN TREASURE.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Sept. 17, arrived yesterday morning with the following specie list:

Baker & Morril	$11,862 83	T. G. Parker & Son	9,000 00
Jennings & Brewster	13,800 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	31,656 88
DeWitt Kittle & Co	15,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	91,470 47
J. B. Newton & Co	30,998 88	Order	64,123 32
Frank Baker	6,000 00		
		Total	$273,621 38

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munoz	$460 00	Huarts Sturinin	200 00
Lanman & Kemp	400 00	Order	135 00
Colgate & Hoffman	4,244 75		
		Total	$277,651 13

LATER FROM PANAMA.

PANAMA, N. G., Thursday, Sept. 17.

By newspapers and private advices received a few days ago from Bogota, we learn that the Government and clergy of that city, who have been at loggerheads for some time past, have at last come to terms. You will remember the priests refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution, whereupon the authorities prohibited them from performing any of the rites of the church.

The Priests feeling indignant at this treatment, immediately closed all the places of worship, thinking thereby to gain the sympathies of the people. The move does not appear to have had the desired effect, as the majority seem to get along quite as well with the houses of God closed as when they were open.

The most apparent result of the course pursued is the diminishing of the influence of the Church over the people. On the 9th of August the Vicar and other clergy of the Capital took the oath required of them by the authorities, and on the same day the tolling of bells announced the churches again opened.

The Bishop of Popayan also took the oath of allegiance on the 14th ult., and it is not improbable that the Holy Fathers remaining here will follow the example.

The steamer *Tacla*, from Guayaquil, arrived in this port on the night of the 11th inst. In the advices brought by her there is nothing of importance. The interview between the Presidents of Colombia and Ecuador, appointed for the 15th ult., had not taken place, but was expected to come off on the 25th ult. President MORENO had not left Quito up to last advices.

An ill feeling is said to exist between Presidents MOSQUERA and MORENA, which some persons think will involve the two republics in a difficulty. The Ecuadorian Government is said to be rather hostile to foreigners just now. A large number of priests have arrived there lately and are believed to wield a great influence over the Administration.

The United States gunboat *Saginaw*, Capt. HOPKINS, arrived on the afternoon of the 14th instant from Acapulco. She will probably after remaining here two or three weeks, return North.

The authorities here are taking some interest in the cultivation of cotton on the Isthmus. Some seed of superior quality has been procured, and President SANTACOLOMA has ordered it to be distributed to parties wishing to engage in the cultivation of the staple. Persons receiving the seed will be required, when the crop has matured, to furnish the Government with an account of the result. By this means it will be decided whether or not the soil and climate of the Isthmus is adapted for raising this valuable product.

The cultivation of cotton has already received some attention in this section. With proper energy and intelligence, it is not improbable that before long Panama Cotton will be quoted in the United States and European markets.

No arrivals from South America, except the *Tacla*, and none from Central America since last advices.

COLOMBIA.

No Important News—Aspect of the Situation. From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863.

The mails from Central, South America, and from Bogota, are not due for four or five days, so we are without news from those points.

The United States gunboat *Sagamore*, from La Union, Salvador, arrived at Panama on the 15th. The relative positions of the forces of Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua were about the same as my last letter left them. Reports still reach us, however, that Gen. BARRIOS, President of Salvador, is daily improving his chances of driving away the Guatamalians; but no great reliance can be put in these reports. It was said that the City of San Miguel, in Salvador, was getting dissatisfied with the presence of the Nicaraguans, who garrison it, and would take the first favorable opportunity to pronounce in favor of BARRIOS.

The British steamship *Talca*, from Guayaquil and Colombian coast ports, arrived at Panama three days since. Ecuador was quiet, but President MORENO and his Government were in apprehension of an early attack from President MOSQUERA, of Colombia. MOSQUERA left Popayan, the capital of our neighboring Pacific State of Cauca, on the 3d of September, for Pasto, on the frontier of Ecuador, to hold a conference with President MORENO. Before he left he issued a message to the Legislature and people of Cauca, in which he declaims strongly against the illiberal tendencies of the rulers of Ecuador, and says the people of that Republic must have the aid of the Caucanas to restore republican government. He charges that MORENO is in the plot to sell out the South American people to European Governments, and, indeed, intimates that he has already sold out Ecuador to France, by asking a French Protectorate. No doubt there is a comprehensive scheme between France and Spain, and perhaps with the aid of England, to restore these Republics to their former owners, or to divide them between them. The Spanish fleet, on this coast, which pretends to be a scientific expedition, is feeling about the coast, spying into the condition of things among us, and ready to take a warlike attitude in case matters should be precipitated in the grand scheme.

A day or two since, the Agent of the General Government notified the keepers and servants of the convent here, that they must evacuate the premises in order that they might be used for a school, within two hours, previous notices to that effect having been disregarded. The nuns, it will be recollected, had gone to Lima some months since, refusing to subscribe to the new National and State Constitutions. As soon as the persons in the convent received this last notice, they, with some friends, commenced immediately, under cover of the high walls, to destroy the magnificent garden they enclosed, as also other property of the establishment. Lime and orange trees were cut down; roses, hyacinths and geraniums, were torn up by the roots and dragged into the streets, or thrown into the water wells; in fact, the whole enclosure was made a perfect wreck. Decent people are much scandalized at this outrage, and many good Catholics are beginning to inquire into a religious system, that forces its priests to shut the doors of the churches against worshipers, and to refuse the rites of sepulture to those who have all their lives licked the feet of their Popish rulers.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, is at Panama. No war-ship at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Bogota*, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall last evening.

The British merchant propeller *Crusader*, from Liverpool, is in port and will sail in a few days for England.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 25.

Gen. MEREDITH, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, left this forenoon for City Point on the flag-of-truce steamer *Express*, Capt. CLARK.

Yesterday the officers of the U. S. gunboat *Wyandotte* discovered a large lot of whisky concealed in the sand on the banks of the Elizabeth River, which they immediately confiscated.

The U. S. steam transport *Convoy* sailed for New-York at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, to-day, at 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglia at Boston.

THE REBEL PIRATES IN FRANCE.

Rumored Visit of the Alabama to Cherbourg—The Seizure of the Florida Opposed at Brest.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Anglia*, from Galway on the 15th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The regular newspaper parcels and dispatches were left at St. Johns, N. F., at which point the *Anglia* touched.

The telegraph wires to that point appear to have been out of order for some days.

No commercial advices have been received by the *Anglia*.

Advices from Cherbourg in the *Courier du Havre* state that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* will probably visit that port, and a letter addressed to Capt. SEMMES gives some foundation to the rumor.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The *Pays* of this evening believes itself able to state that the Maratime Prefect of Brest has opposed the seizure of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, in consequence of an order from Paris, issued, as the *Pays* asserts, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military port.

The gates of Warsaw have been closed for ten days to any persons desiring to enter or go out of the city. Two hundred of the inhabitants have been transported to Siberia.

The Russian authorities have imposed enormous taxes upon the ancient provinces of Poland.

The reply of Prussia to the collective letter of the German Princes will not be a collective answer, but will be sent separately to each sovereign who signed the letter. The reply will merely contain the reasons of Prussia for not accepting the Austrian project of reform, touching upon hardly any other point, and certainly not bringing forward any counter proposals.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Statistical Congress has completed its labors with the exception of the Savings' Banks question. Berne, Turin and St. Petersburgh have been proposed for the place of the next meeting.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The exequatur of the Italian Consul in this capital has been withdrawn in reprisal for a similar step with regard to the Pontifical Consul at Naples.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The *Stampa* of this evening asserts that, in consequence of the reprisals adopted by the Papal Government toward the Italian Consul at Rome, the Italian Government will withdraw the exequaturs from all the Pontifical Consuls resident in the cities of Italy.

The same paper states that a circular has been issued by the Father Provincial of the Capuchins in the Basilicata and at Palermo, accepting the invitation of the Ministry relating to the assistance of the clergy in repressing brigandage.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The King of the Greeks signed the agreement relating to the succession to the Danish throne yesterday.

By this document King GEORGE renounces his right of succession in favor of his younger brother and his heirs.

King GEORGE himself and his own [illegible] en become the last in the order of succession [illegible] the Danish Crown.

Lord Lyons at Portland.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The British steam frigate *Media*, Commander PRESTON, from St. John, N. B., arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, with Lord LYONS, who goes to Boston by the 3 o'clock train. The *Media* sails again Monday morning.

Burning of the Steamer Champion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 26.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says:

"The steamer *Champion* was burned at Memphis on the 23d inst. She had on board 600 bales of hay and $30,000 worth of Quartermaster's stores."

Arrival of Steamship Daniel Webster.

The United States steam transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. SHERMAN, arrived at this port last evening, in 42 hours from Alexandria. She reports that on Sept. 24, at 6 P. M., passed Matthias Point, and saw all the buildings at that place on fire. Four United States gunboats and one transport were lying off the Point. No further particulars were ascertained.

[Advertisement.]

MORE VICTORIES.—
HERRING'S SAFES!
IN THE LATE GREAT FIRE
AT BUFFALO!

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS—I take pleasure to inform you that one of YOUR PATENT CHAMPION SAFES has been the means of saving my BOOKS, PAPERS, &C., in perfect condition, at the late fire which occurred here on Monday night, Sept. 14. The Safe remained in the ruins fifteen hours, and was subjected to so great a heat that the brass ornamental plates and knob are melted off.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW BROWN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS—Our city was visited by a very destructive fire on last Monday night, Sept. 14, destroying the building in which we had our office. Our BOOKS, PAPERS AND MONEY were preserved in one of YOUR FIRE-PROOF SAFES. This Safe was subjected to an intense heat for ten hours, and has done us good service.

Respectfully yours, PEASE & TROWBRIDGE.

☞ HERRING's patent champion fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's patent burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's patent crystalized iron, the best and most reliable protection against fire and thieves now known. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Cahwba, from New-Orleans—Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. J. Davis, Mrs. Montford, Mrs. O. M. White and three children, Mrs. Nalin, Lieut.-Com. Madigan, U. S. N., Lieut. G. W. Sewell, Lieut. Benes, F. H. Magee, U. S. N., J. P. Hawkins, Lieut. Knowlton, Lieut. Phelps, C. H. Machin, S. Vanfrag, Lieut. Gould, Capt. Lufkin, Lieut. H. E. Brown, Lieut. Marsden, Lieut. Jay, Surgeon J. C. Winsor, Lieut. Marion, and 50 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 53	Sun sets	5 50	Moon rises	5 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 17	Gov. Island	8 06	Hell Gate	9 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Plantaganet, (Br.,) Bennett, Liverpool, Walden & Booth; Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Planter, Tucker, New-Orleans, Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamers Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Fanny Cadwallader, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Salvor, Mott, Washington, James Hand; Vigilant, Ward, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ships Carl, (Brem.,) Allen, Cadiz, Ruger Bros.; Elise & Mathilde, (Brem.,) Wordenholdt, Bremen, Unkart & Co.; Hudson, Pratt, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Linden, Norton, Philadelphia; Lillias, Cummings, Ellsworth, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Censor, (Br.,) Kirby, Cork, Askell, Tufts & Co.; Mathilde, (Pruss.,) Ballasay, Falmouth, H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Troubadour, (Br.,) Daniels, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Diadem, (Swed.,) Hanson, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Fairhaven, (Br.,) Masters, St. Thomas, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, St. Thomas, G. F. Penneston; Oscar & Henrich, (Pruss.,) Rothlaf, Queenstown, Wm. Salem & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Steer, Moncton and Hillsboro P. I. Nevius & Son; Regina, (Br.,) Cashon, Harbor Grace, B. F. Small & Co.; Amazon, (Br.,) Branscomb, Falmouth, Jam., C. B. Swain.

Schooners Mary A. Tyler, Maxee, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Wm. Hussy, ——, Washington, Rankin & Schmelzel; Daniel Brown, Heald, Washington, L. Kenny; Tillie E., Anderson, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Sultan, (Br.,) Dixon, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Arctic, Hicks, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Waterloo, Hart, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Orion, Hart, Portsmouth, G. L. Hatch; Minerva, (Br.,) Johnson, Rio Grande de Sud, J. F. Whitney; Gen. Meade, Dinsmore, Bangor, G. L. Hatch; Ella Cameron, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Genoveve, (Span.,) Christoffea, Port-au-Platte, Poppe & Co.; Mary Helen, (Br.,) Wood, Tampico, Miller, & Houghton; Althea, Cressey, Port Royal: New-York; Goodsell, Boston, J. C. Dayton; Geo. Hoffman, Champlin, Bristol, L. Kenny; F. Merwin, Matthews, Washington Van Brunt & Slaght; Oriental, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. John, N. B., Sturges & Co.; R. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Johnson, Mayaguez, J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Sloops Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny; Exchange, Post, Yorktown, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, Alexandria 42 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Sept. 24, at 6 P. M., passed Mathias Point, and saw all the buildings at that place on fire; four U. S. gunboats and one transport were lying off the Point. No particulars.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall 17th inst., with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Allen. Sept. 25, lat. 36 45, lon. 74 12, spoke Br. schr. Red Fox, from Havana for New-York.

Steamship Perit, (new,) Huntington, Norwich, Conn., in ballast to P. N. Spofford. Is a propeller, of 750 tons burden.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans Sept. 17, 9 A. M.—crossed the Bar at 6 A. M., with cotton, mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Experienced heavy N. E. gales from Tortugas. Sept. 20, 22 miles N. of Carysfort Light, exchanged signals with U. S. supply steamer Bermuda, bound S.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Hope, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship North American, Cutting, Liverpool Aug. 17, with mdse. and 416 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 2 deaths. 14th inst., had a heavy gale from E.; split lower, fore and main topsails; a very heavy sea running at the time. 11th inst., lat. 44 29, lon. 47 10, had a hurricane from S. W.

Bark Pilot Fish, Thestrop, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Linden, Norton, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig T. W. Rowland, Wallace, New-Orleans 20 ds., in ballast to Moore & Henry. No date, lat. 36 58, lon. 73, passed the wreck of an English brig, waterlogged and abandoned; the jib was hanging over the bow. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy easterly winds.

Brig Starlight, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with pickets to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Clio, (Br.,) McDonald, Sidney, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Lydia Stover, Whitney, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig E. F. Eaton, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Marseilles Aug. 12, and the Rock 23d, with mdse. to Baetzer & De Vertue. Sept. 19, during a gale from S. W., sprung foretopmast, lost sails, &c.

Brig Wanderer, (of Hawkesbury, N. S.,) Murray, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to I. P. Bell[illegible]. Sld. in co. with brig Manhattan, for New-York.

Brig W. R. Sawyer, Tracy, Lingan, C. B., [illegible] ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Advance, Leighton, Cherryfield 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Montezuma, Bragg, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Fitchitt, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. James English, Kendrick, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Exchange, Hamilton, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Frances Arthemus, Coffill, Shulee, N. S., 5 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Mindora, Sargent, Eastport 4 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Hinckley, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

BELOW—One bark.

WIND—Sunset, northwest.

Sailed.

26th—Barks Jason, (Nor.,) Crusoe, (Br.,) Divitz, (Pruss.,) Amanda, (Hamb.,) James Welch, (Br.,) Henry Trowbridge.

Brigs H. Havelock, (Br.,) Black Hawk, (Br.,) Tres Cousins, (Fr.,) J. Adriance, (Hol.,) Johanna, (Swed.,) Lady of the Lake, (Br.)

Schooners Electric, (Br.,) Belle, (Br.,) Rollins, Tunis Depew, Brave, T. Benedict, J. T. Williams, J. D. Stafford, J. P. Smith, M. C. Town, R. C. A. Ward, D. S. Miller, F. Brant.

26th—Steamships Etna, Hansa, Columbia, George Cromwell, McClellan.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 26—Arr. brigs Alrucabah, Elizabethport; George Amos, Philadelphia; Sarah Bruce, do; James T. Abbot, Grand Turk Sept. 13; bark Egypt, from Alexandria, Egypt, July 11, and Gibraltar 21st; Br. brig Princess Alice, from Cardenas.

Notice to Mariners.

There is good reason to believe that the Lightship off the Frying-pan Shoal is to the north and west of the shoal, instead of south and east of its old position. The attention of the Lighthouse Board has been called to it. Shipmasters had better pass the lightship well to the eastward until the above statement is verified and the lightship removed, or it is ascertained to be correct.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

Miscellaneous.

ST. GEORGE, Sept. 18.—The bark Meg Merilies, (before reported,) Dyett, from Algoa Bay for New-York, with a cargo of wool, was towed into this port on the 10th inst., with main and mizzen masts gone, decks swept of everything, including the forward house, in which were three seamen. The vessel is badly strained; damage received from the sea in a hurricane off the southeast end of these islands on the 11th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Emily M. Fisher—fishing schr., of Marblehead, Sept. 12, lat. 44 10, lon. 49 30.

Frank Boit—ship, from Pensacola for Philadelphia, 15th inst., in the Bahama Channel.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Sept. 9, Am. barks Zenas Coffin, Packard, Philadelphia; Geo. W. Horton, Gilman, Perth Amboy; 12th, steamship North Star, Jones, New-York; 17th brig Bogota, Porter, New-York. Cld. Sept. 11, Am. bark Magdalena, Day, New-York; 14th, Am. brig Prestissimo, James, Cuba; 17th, steamship North Star, Jones, New-York.

ELECTRICAL.

DISCOVERIES AND RESULTS THE MOST ASTONISHING.

Electricity will cure disease, and that, too, after all other remedies have proved unavailing.

In proof of which reference can be given to many citizens of New-York who had suffered for years from complicated diseases, and were finally restored to health by a few applications of electricity. The diseased are invited to call at No. 50 Bond-st., and witness the astonishing results. An interesting pamphlet forwarded by addressing Dr. O. K. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that about 18 months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling off. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
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Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot, No. 493 Broadway.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich st., and 89 Murray-st., and see the low prices he is selling Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family. Sugars 11c. upward.